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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

CURRENCY : 16 SCHILLINGS — 1 MARK — 24 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS

Revolutionary Government.

November 15th, 1850.

Lithographed on white wove paper, with arms embossed without color in the center of the stamp, and a blue silk thread running vertically down the center of the stamp. The principal part of the design is a spread eagle which is overprinted with a similar design in greenish blue ink on the 1 schilling and a delicate pink on the 2 schilling. This was probably done as a safety check against counterfeiting. Size 18½x21 mm.



- 1 1sch blue and greenish blue
- 2 1sch deep blue and greenish blue
- 3 2sch rose and pink
- 4 2sch deep rose and pink

These stamps were in use for only a few months, when they were superseded by the stamps of Denmark.

Austro-Prussian Occupation.

March 1st, 1865.

Embossed on white wove paper. There are two designs—one for the ½, 1½ and 2 schilling, and the other for the 1½ and 4 schilling stamps. Size 19x21½ mm.



Rouletted.

- 5 ½s rose (March 1st)
- 6 1½s green (June 1st)
- 7 1½s mauve (August 20th)
- 8 2s blue (August 20th)
- 9 4s bistre (September 15th)

Holstein and Lauenburg.

March 1st, 1864.

Lithographed on white wove paper covered with a gray network and showing a

large capital "P" in white in the center of the stamp. Size 19x19 mm. There are four types of this stamp, their principal characteristics being as follows:

I. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are close together.

There is a period after each of the letters HRZGL in the frame at the left.

The "4" of $\frac{1}{4}$ has a vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "H" of SCHILLING has no bar.

II. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are close together. There is no period after the "L" of HRZGL in the frame at the left.

The "4" of $\frac{1}{4}$ has a vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "H" of SCHILLING is barred.

The "G" of SCHILLING is smaller than the other letters.

III. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are further apart from one another.

There is no period after the letter "L" of HRZGL.

There is a period after each of the letters SRM in the lower label.

The "H" of SCHILLING is barred.

The "t's" of SCHILLING are dotted.

The "4" of $\frac{1}{4}$ has no vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "4" in the lower label has no horizontal dash at the bottom.

IV. The wavy lines between the wreath of oak leaves and the frame are further apart from one another.

There is no period after any of the letters HRZGL in the left frame.

There is no period after "s r" in the lower label.

The "H" of SCHILLING is barred.

There are no dots over the "t's" of SCHILLING.

The "4" of $\frac{1}{4}$ has no vertical bar at the end of the horizontal one.

The "4" in the lower label is more open and has a horizontal dash at the bottom.



- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ s blue and gray, type 1
- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ s pale blue and gray, type 1
- 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ s blue and gray, type 2
- 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ s bright blue and gray, type 2
- 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ s blue and gray, type 3
- 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ s bright blue and gray, type 3
- 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ s dull blue and gray, type 3
- 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ s blue and gray, type 4
- 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ s light blue and gray, type 4

May, 1864.

Lithographed on white wove paper with a rose background formed of diagonal lines crossing each other and with a large letter "P" in the center. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Rouletted.

- 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ s blue and rose
- 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ s deep blue and rose
- Variety: $\frac{1}{4}$ s stamp cut diagonally in two each half being used as $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.
- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ s blue and rose (half of $\frac{1}{4}$ s)

Schleswig.

March 15th, 1865, to November, 1865.

Embossed on white wove paper. There is one type for the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 and 4 schilling, and another for the $\frac{1}{4}$ schilling. Size $19 \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Rouletted.

- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ s green (November 1st, 1865)
- 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ s green (April 1st, 1864)
- 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ s mauve (November 1st, 1865)
- 25 $\frac{1}{3}$ s rose (" ")
- 26 2s blue (November 1st, 1865)
- 27 4s carmine (March 15th, 1864)
- 28 4s bistre (November 1st, 1865)

Holstein.

November 1st, 1864.

Embossed on white wove paper. The $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 schilling are of one type, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ and 4 schilling are of another. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



Rouletted.

- 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ s green
- 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ s violet
- 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ s carmine
- 32 2s blue
- 33 4s bistre

March and August, 1866.

Embossed on white wove paper. Size
19½x22 mm.



Rouletted.

34 1¼s mauve
35 2s blue

COUNTERFEITS.

There are some good forgeries of the stamps of the first issue of Schleswig-Holstein. These, however, are easily distinguished by the absence of the secret overprinting, principally discernible in the "o" and "s" of "POST," in which, on the genuine, the vertical lines of the safety print are plainly visible, while they are absent from the forgeries. This test is easily applied to the 1 schilling stamp, but is not so easy with the 2 schilling, on which the safety print is generally very faint. In this case, the following points pertaining to the genuine may also be considered:

The H and I of SCHILLING are joined. One of the claws of the eagle shows below the bottom of the first stroke of the N of SCHILLING. The four corner ovals have no border line. The genuine stamps are printed on a paper with a silk thread running vertically down the stamp; this thread is in the paper. In the forgeries, to obtain the same appearance, the stamp has been made of two pieces of very thin paper pasted one against the other and a silk thread pasted between. By immersing the counterfeits in water for a short time, the back and the silk thread will easily be removed and thus show the fraud.

The forgeries of the subsequent issues are rather poor and, consequently, not dangerous.

SERVIA.

CURRENCY: 100 PARAS=1 DINAR=20 CENTS
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 1st, 1866.

Lithographed in color on various papers in sheets of 12 stamps, composed of three horizontal rows, showing slight variations in the figures of value. Size 18x21½ mm.



- I. Wove paper, colored on the surface.
- 1 1p yellow green on rose, 12 varieties
- 2 1p green on rose, 12 varieties
- 3 1p olive green on rose, 12 varieties
- 4 1p bright green on rose, 12 varieties
- 5 1p pale brown on lilac, 12 varieties
- 6 2p pale brown on lilac, 12 varieties
- 7 2p red on lilac, 12 varieties.

Variety: Error of impression.

- 8 2p green on rose, 12 varieties
- II. Wove paper, colored through.
- 9 1p green on rose violet, 12 varieties
- 10 1p deep green on rose violet, 12 "

October, 1866.

Typographed (portrait of Prince Michael Obrenowitch III.) on white wove paper. Size 21½x25¼ mm. This issue was printed in Vienna.



Perforated 12.

- 11 10p orange
- 12 20p rose
- 13 20p deep rose
- 14 40p dull blue

November, 1866.

- I. Ordinary white wove paper
- Perforated 9½.

- 15 1p green
- 16 1p yellow green
- 17 1p pale green
- 18 2p brown
- 19 2p deep brown
- 20 2p bistre brown
- 21 20p rose
- 22 20p deep rose
- 23 40p ultramarine
- 24 40p deep ultramarine

Varieties:

- a. HAPF, instead of HAPE
- 25 2p deep brown
- 26 2p bistre brown
- b. Dash after HAPA.
- 27 1p green
- c. Imperforate horizontally.
- 28 20p deep rose

Varieties a and b are caused by defective printing.

- II. Yellowish white wove paper.
- Perforated 9½.

- 29 20p rose

III. Pelure paper.

Perforated 9½.

- 30 10p deep orange
- 31 10p yellow orange

- 32 20p rose
- 33 20p deep rose
- 34 40p ultramarine
- 35 40p deep ultramarine

The principal difference between the stamps printed in Vienna and those printed in Belgrade is the perforation. The impression of those printed at Belgrade is much coarser than of those printed in Vienna.

1868.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

- I. White wove paper.
- Imperforate.

- 36 1p green
- 37 1p bright green
- 38 2p brown
- 39 2p pale brown
- 40 2p bistre brown

Varieties:

- a. Dash after HAPA.

- 41 1p green

b. A's of HAPA smaller than the other letters.

- 42 1p green

- c. HAPF instead of HAPE.

- 43 2p brown

- II. Yellowish wove paper.
- Imperforate.

- 44 1p olive green
- 45 2p yellow bistre

July, 1869.

Typographed (portrait of Prince Milan IV.) on white wove paper varying in thickness. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



- 1° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

- 46 1p yellow
- 47 1p deep yellow
- 48 10p brown
- 49 10p bistre brown
- 50 15p orange yellow
- 51 20p ultramarine
- 52 20p bright ultramarine
- 53 25p rose
- 54 25p red
- 55 40p violet
- 56 40p bright violet
- 57 50p deep green
- 58 50p emerald green

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 59 10p bistre brown
- 60 20p ultramarine

- 2° Perforated 12.

- 61 1p yellow

- 62 1p deep yellow
- 63 20p ultramarine
- 64 35p green
- 65 40p violet
- 66 40p bright violet
- 67 50p deep green

Varieties:

- a. Double perforation.
- 68 10p brown
- b. Imperforate vertically.
- 69 1p yellow

- 3° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.

- 70 1p yellow
- 71 15p orange yellow
- 72 20p ultramarine
- 73 25p rose
- 74 35p green
- 75 40p violet
- 76 50p deep green

- 4° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.

- 77 40p violet
- 5° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.
- 78 1p yellow
- 79 20p ultramarine
- 80 25p rose
- 81 40p bright violet

- 6° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.

82 20p ultramarine
The above list of perforations comprises only those seen by us, probably there are more.

August, 1872.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Imperforate.

- 83 1p yellow
- 84 1p pale yellow

June 1st, 1873.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Imperforate.

- 85 2p black

1879.

Same as issue of July, 1869, but printed from new plates on which the distance between the stamps is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm., instead of $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

- 1° Perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$.

- 86 10p bistre
- 87 20p ultramarine
- 88 25p rose

- 2° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 89 20p ultramarine

- 3° Perforated 12.

- 90 10p bistre
- 91 10p reddish bistre
- 92 10p orange
- 93 20p ultramarine
- 94 20p bright ultramarine
- 95 25p rose

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
 96 20p ultramarine
 b. Imperforate vertically.
 97 25p rose
 c. Double perforation vertically.
 98 10p reddish bistre
 4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, or vice versa.
 99 20p ultramarine
 5° Perforated $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.
 100 20p ultramarine
 6° Perforated $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.
 101 10p bistre
 102 10p reddish bistre
 103 10p orange
 104 20p ultramarine
 7° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.
 105 20p bright ultramarine
 8° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or vice versa.
 106 20p ultramarine
 107 25p rose
 9° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.
 108 25p rose
 10° Perforated $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, or vice versa.
 109 25p rose

Variety: Vertical pair, imperforate between.

- 110 25p rose

January 1st, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 13.

- 111 5p green
 112 5p pale green
 113 5p gray green
 114 5p blue green
 115 10p rose
 116 10p deep rose
 117 10p orange
 118 20p yellow
 119 25p blue
 120 25p ultramarine
 121 25p pale ultramarine
 122 50p bistre brown
 123 50p dark brown
 124 50p brown violet
 125 1d lilac

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
 126 25p blue
 b. Perforated horizontally across center of stamp.
 127 10p rose

February, 1890.

Typographed (portrait of King Alexander I) on white wove paper varying in thickness. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 128 5p green
 129 5p blue green
 130 10p rose
 131 10p deep rose
 132 15p violet
 133 20p orange
 134 20p yellow orange
 135 25p ultramarine
 136 50p brown
 137 1d lilac

1894.

Typographed on thin white wove paper, with fragments of silk threads. Size $16\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 13.

- 138 5p green
 139 10p rose
 140 15p violet
 141 20p orange
 142 25p blue
 143 50p bistre
 144 1d blue green

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on thin white wove paper, with fragments of silk threads. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm.



Perforated 13.

- 301 5p lilac rose
 302 10p dark blue
 303 20p orange brown
 304 30p dark green
 305 50p rose

COUNTERFEITS.

The only dangerous forgeries of the stamps of *Servia* which we have seen are the 1 and 2 Paras of the issue of November, 1866 (perforated and imperforate), and all the values of the issue of July, 1869.

November, 1866.

1 para. In the genuine, the small dash below the scroll in the frame at the left is crossed, which it is not in the counterfeit. The three parts of the ornament with three dots in the upper label are of equal width in the genuine, while in the forgeries the central one is much wider than those at the sides. In the counterfeits, there are four vertical lines of shading to the left of the head, close to the pearl frame.

2 paras. In the genuine, the first letter (II) of para is not crossed, which it is in the counterfeit. In the forgeries, the central part of the ornament in the upper border is wider than in those at the sides, and the line below the scroll in the frame at the left is not crossed.

Issue of July, 1869. 1, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50 paras. In the counterfeits, there is a distinct white line at the outline of the base of the neck, and the last link of the chainwork at the right side is a perfect circle.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

CURRENCY: 100 CENTS—1 RUPEE—32 CENTS
U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 15th, 1890.

Typographed on white wove paper, the name of the colony in the upper label and the tablet with figure of value in the lower label are printed in a different color from the remainder of the stamp. Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 1 2c green and carmine
- 2 4c carmine and green
- 3 8c brown violet and blue
- 4 10c blue and brown
- 5 12c blue gray and black
- 6 16c orange brown and blue
- 7 48c yellow and green
- 8 96c violet and carmine

February, 1892.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged

in black with new value. Watermarked Crown and CA.



Perforated 14.

- 9 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- 10 12c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- 11 15c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- 12 45c on 48c yellow and green, black surcharge
- 13 90c on 96c violet and carmine, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharged inverted.
- 14 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- 15 15c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 16 3cx3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- c. "cents" omitted.
- 17 2c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- 18 12c on 16c orange brown and blue, black surcharge
- d. Horizontal pair, one with and the other without surcharge.
- 19 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- e. "cents" above the value.
- 20 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- f. "s" above the line (cent^s)
- 21 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- g. "c" above the line (cents)
- 22 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- h. "ce" above the line (cent^s)
- 23 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge
- i. "ce" and "s" above the line (cent^s)
- 24 3c on 4c carmine and green, black surcharge

1893.

Same type and impression as issue of April, 1890. Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

- 25 3c violet and orange
- 26 12c olive brown and blue green
- 27 15c olive and purple
- 28 45c brown and carmine

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR
POSTAGE.

1893.

Postage stamps of the issue of April, 1890, surcharged in black "Revenue" and new value. Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

301 4c on 8c brown violet and blue, black surcharge

ENVELOPES.

1895.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner on thick white wove paper. The type of the stamp on the 15 cent envelope is the same as that on the 8 cent envelope.



1° Size 140x78 mm.

401 8c rose

2° Size 120x94 mm.

402 15c blue



3° Size 140x110 mm,

403 30c brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any forgeries of the stamps of the Seychelles Islands.

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

(CONCLUDED.)

VOLTSCHANSK. (Charkoff.)

1872.

Color on grayish wove paper, lithographed, size 40½x23 mm.



I 5k yellow, dull red and black

1883.

Color on white wove paper, size 40½x23 mm. Previous type slightly retouched, the inscription in frame being smaller.



Perforated 11.

2 5k orange yellow, vermillion & black

ENVELOPES.

1868.

Round hand stamp (d am 31½ mm.)



I. Printed on upper flap,

51 5k black on white wove paper; size

125x75 mm

52 5k black on white wove paper, size

120x110 mm.

53 5k blue on white wove paper, size

120x110 mm.

- 54 5k black on white laid paper, size 125x75 mm.
 55 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 56 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 57 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.

The interior of envelope is colored.

- 58 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior blue
 59 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior blue
 60 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior green
 61 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior green
 62 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior rose
 63 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior rose
 64 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior yellow
 65 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior yellow
 66 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior lilac
 67 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior lilac
 68 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior salmon
 69 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior salmon

II. Stamp printed on face in left upper corner.

- 70 5k black on white wove paper, size 125x75 mm.
 71 5k black on white laid paper, size 125x75 mm.
 72 5k blue on white laid paper, size 125x75 mm.
 73 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 74 5k black on yellowish laid paper, size 125x75 mm.

Variety: Stamp inverted on face in right bottom corner.

- 75 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.

III. Stamp printed on face in right upper corner.

- 76 5k black on white wove paper, size 120x110 mm.
 77 5k blue on white wove paper, size 120x110 mm.
 78 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 79 5k blue on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.
 80 5k red on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm.

The interior of the envelope is colored.

- 81 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior blue

- 82 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior green
 83 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior rose
 84 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 interior yellow
 85 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior lilac
 86 5k black on white laid paper, size 120x110 mm., interior salmon

The stamped envelopes were superseded in 1872 by the adhesives which were suppressed in 1888.

ZADONSK. (Voroneje.)

April, 1878.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, stamp with stub attached, size with stub 51½x37 mm.; without stub 24½x37 mm.



- 1 5k olive green and black

November, 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue but smaller, size with stub 39½x31 mm.; without stub 20½x31 mm.



Stamp perforated 12½ all around.

- 2 5k olive green and black

July, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, same. Unperforated.

- 3 5k olive green and black 1886.

Color on white wove paper, same but perforated 12 between stamp and stub

- 4 5k olive green and black

April 1st, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to previous issue, size with stub $39\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; without stub $20\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



5 5k blue and black

January 1st, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 6 1k rose
- 7 1k carmine
- 8 3k green
- 9 5k pale blue

March 13th, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 10 1k yellow and black
- 11 3k blue and green
- 12 5k red and blue

February 25th, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, same as January, 1888 issue, but color changed.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 13 1k green
 - 14 3k orange
 - 15 5k dark blue
- Variety: Unperforated vertically,
- 16 1k green

End 1890.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

17 5k purple

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

18 1k purple

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

19 5k blue and brown

End 1891.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue but figures of value larger.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 20 1k purple
- 21 5k blue and brown

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 22 1k green
- 23 2k bistre
- 24 3k carmine
- 25 5k dark blue

October, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, similar to the 3k of previous issue, size 16×22 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

26 3k orange

1894. (?)

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, re-engraved types; the figure of value is larger and the branches on each side are shorter and thinner, size $16 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 27 1k purple
28 3k red and blue

1894.

Color on white wove paper, March 1888 stamp printed in different color.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 29 5k orange

1895.

Color on white wove paper, size $17 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 30 1k red
31 5k lilac

ZEMLIANSK. (Voroneje.)

January 1st, 1874.

Color on white wove paper lithographed, size $36\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 1 5k yellow and dark blue
2 5k yellow and light blue

- 3 8k yellow and dark blue

- 4 8k yellow and light blue

April, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $26 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- 5 5k orange and dark blue

- 6 8k orange and dark blue

ZIENKOFF. (Poltava.)

January 1st, 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size $20 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., flat headed 3.



- 1 3k black on buff

May, 1879.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $20 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ mm., round headed 3.



- 2 3k bright vermillion

March 1st, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, size $20 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., similar to 1878 stamp, flat headed 3; the figure 3 in bottom right corner touches the inside frame.



3 3k dull vermilion

Same, rouletted.

4 3k dull vermilion

July, 1882.

Color on white wove paper, same as May 1879 issue.

5 3k yellow brown

End 1882.

Color on white wove paper, same as March 1880 issue.

6 3k brown

1883.

Color on white wove paper, same as May 1879 issue.

7 3k bright carmine

8 3k pale rose

November 5th, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous issue; the letters and figures of value are taller and thinner, size 20 1/2 x 23 mm.



9 3k dark bistre

10 3k dark brown

January 18th, 1885.

Color on white wove paper, retouch of March 1880 stamp; the figure 3 in bottom right corner is in the center of the colored field.



11 3k bright pink

May, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20 1/2 x 23 1/2 mm.



12 3k yellow green

April, 1888.

Color on white wove paper, same as May 1879 issue.

13 3k dull red

14 3k dark green

March 6th, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 26 x 29 mm.



Perforated 11 1/2.

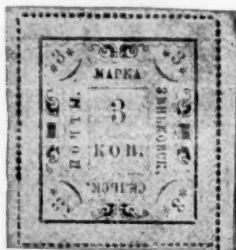
15 3k dark brown

Variety: Unperforated.

16 3k dark brown

August 30th, 1891.

Color on white wove paper, type set, size 22 x 25 1/2 mm., rouletted in colored lines; 3 types printed in one vertical row; the last letter of the right side word of the inscription is a K.



17 3k bronze

18 3k vermilion

19 3k green

September (?), 1891.

Color on white wove paper, new setting up of previous issue; 2 types printed side by side; rouletted; the last letter of the right side word is a C.



- 20 3k gold
21 3k vermillion
22 3k green

Varieties: a. Not rouletted horizontally,

- 23 3k gold
24 3k vermillion
b. Not rouletted vertically.
25 3k gold

End 1892.

Color on white wove paper, same as March 1890 issue, but coarsely printed.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 26 3k blue
27 3k rose
28 3k dull brownish purple

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 29 3k gold, green and black

ЗОЛОТОНОСЦА. (Poltava.)

January 1st, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19×27 mm., the last word of the second line of the inscription ends with a B.



- 1 2k yellow, green and black
2 10k yellow, red and black

The 10k stamp was made by changing the value on the plate of the 2k consequently there are numerous varieties of the figure 10.

Varieties: a. Printed sideways.

- 3 2k yellow, green and black
4 10k yellow, red and black
b. *Tête bêche*.
5 2k yellow, green and black
6 10k yellow, red and black

1885.

Color on white wove paper, stamp of previous issue retouched; the letters are smaller and the last word of the second line ends with an A.



- 7 2k yellow, green and black
Varieties: a. Printed sideways.

- 8 2k yellow, green and black
b. *Tête bêche*.
9 2k yellow, green and black

End 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $20 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm., similar to previous issues, but the letters of the inscription are slanting backwards.



- 10 2k yellow, green and black
11 10k yellow, red and black
Variety: Printed sideways.
12 2k yellow, green and black
13 2k yellow, red and black

December, 1891.

2k stamps of 1885 and 1890 issues with manuscript surcharge 3 in black ink over the original value.



- 14 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1885 issue)
 15 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1890 issue)

Varieties : a. Stamps printed sideways.

- 16 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1885 issue)

- 17 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1890 issue)

b. *Tête bêche.*

- 18 3 on 2k yellow, green and black (1885 issue)

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 19 3k gold, green and black
 20 10k gold, red and black

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 2d December.

At last the long-promised Part I. of the African book of the Philatelic Society of London has been published. Its full title is "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa." It comprises British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South Africa, (including British Central Africa,) and the Cape of Good Hope. It is embellished with illustrations of the stamps described, sprinkled about in the text, and has also eight sheets of Photo-mezzotype illustrations of the Envelopes, Wrappers and Postcards.

I will not attempt any criticism of the work. That will fall more properly to the share of your Reviewer. But I may add that 600 copies were printed. Of these 300 are required for our members, 50 more will be reserved at the call of new members, as elected, and the remainder sold to the public. I have repeatedly hinted in my letters that my American friends should early secure copies to be certain of getting the work. Those who have not taken advantage of my hints will, unless they are very sharp, be left out in the cold, for before the copies were all delivered by the printers the rush began. One enterprising dealer wanted to buy up the whole lot right away. And he was lucky enough to secure 100. When this got out others began to growl and an imperative official decree was at once issued that no person was to be supplied with more than 6 copies, in the hope that the society would be able to supply at least a few to most of the dealers, and still reserve a few for individual collector buyers. But I doubt if at the time of writing there are 50 copies left, and I should say that before the month is ended it will be out of print and selling at a heavy premium.

When Part II. will follow I cannot even guess. Possibly in a few months. I should say that it will require three parts to complete the work, even though very much more bulky volumes are issued than Part I. In Part I. only five of the 17 colonies are dealt with. The full list of countries to be included is as follows :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. British Bechuanaland. | 10. Mauritius. |
| 2. British Central Africa. | 11. Natal. |
| 3. British East Africa. | 12. Niger Coast Protectorate. |
| 4. British South Africa. | 13. St. Helena. |
| 5. Cape of Good Hope. | 14. Seychelles. |
| 6. Gambia. | 15. Sierra Leone. |
| 7. Gold Coast. | 16. Transvaal. |
| 8. Griqualand. | 17. Zululand. |
| 9. Lagos. | |

For the information of those who may not have seen any of the previous works of the Society, I may say that the page measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ and is uniform in size with the Society's Journal, the *London Philatelist*.

Those who are inclined to hero worship may perhaps find food for their appetite in a contemplation of the illustrations, the greater part of which are prepared from stamps kindly lent by our Honorary Vice-President, the Duke of York. I don't know if the Cape "error" pair is a royal possession, but the fine series of imperforate Bechuanas, facing page 7, are certainly from the royal collection.

The squabbling which has been going on between some of our London dealers is not at an end yet, I regret to say. The latest phase of one squabble is thus set out by one of the parties, Mr. Harry Hilckes, in his *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, as follows :

The facts are that a book of West Indian stamps was sent to a customer on approval, uninvited, and not on his application, as suggested, and from the appearance of the book many stamps had been sold from it before it came into the possession of the customer. The latter submitted the book for my examination and opinion, and finding that it contained a very large number of St. Lucia fiscals with forged post-marks, priced in the owner's handwriting and other evidences of want of care in arranging the stamps, I rightly or wrongly considered that the matter was one which called for explanation, the owner of the book holding himself out as a "Philatelic Expert."

I was called upon to send the book back at once, and subsequently threatened with an action for its detention, or payment of the value as priced, and for damages. On considering my position, I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to hand back the book to the person from whom I had received it, which I accordingly did. I was, however, served with a writ in the threatened action, but on the stamps being sent back by Mr. Ginn's customer, the claim for their return by me and for their value, and for damages for detention of the book, were abandoned, leaving only the question of costs to be decided. I was held to have technically detained the book in the eyes of the law, and the costs of the proceedings, fixed at *fifty shillings*, have been awarded against me. These being paid, the action is at an end.

Mr. Hilckes now proposes that the dispute as to the genuineness of the stamps in question should be referred to the Council of the London Philatelic Society. The opinion of that body on any West Indian stamps would certainly be absolute, for there are several on the Council who are undeniable authorities on those Colonies. It is to be hoped that the Council will also be able to use its good offices to put an end to the perpetual nag-nag, nag-nag, that has been going on.

Most of our London dealers are the best of personal friends despite the fact that they are sharp rivals in business. You may frequently see three or four of the Strand fraternity dining together at Gatti's, and the chaff to which they sometimes treat each other when one has a haul which the others have missed is very enjoyable. Mr. C. J. Phillips is the very best of good company at those little gatherings, for he has generally the laughing side of the hauls that are made in the Strand; but, now and then, Mr. Peckitt holds a trump or two, and of course when the laugh is turned on against the cute head of Stanley Gibbons L't'd I can tell you the ring of it is decidedly hearty.

De la Rue & Co., have been caught napping at last. It is a saying with us that it is a waste of time looking for varieties in the work of the printers of the English stamps, and so monotonous has absolute accuracy become that it is quite a relief to have an occasional slip to record, just by way of establishing the fact that, after all, they are only human like the rest of us. This latest slip has been discovered by Mr. Whitfield King. It consists of a quarter sheet of sixty stamps of Straits Settlements, 32c. *rose*, which were specially printed in order to be surcharged three cents, but the sixty stamps in question have no surcharge whatever upon them, the machines having missed this quarter sheet altogether. The remaining three panes of sixty each were all properly surcharged "three cents," and one of these panes is still attached to the unsurcharged pane, making half a sheet of 120 stamps, sixty of 3c. and sixty of 32c. It is surprising that such an error should escape the notice of the many persons through whose hands the stamps had to pass.

A philatelic curiosity comes to me from the Transvaal in the shape of a new journal called the South African Philatelist. The curiosity of it consists of its being typewritten and reproduced by duplicating apparatus. It is so full of fresh newsy items about South African stamps that one cannot help regretting that it is not turned out in the ordinary dress of orthodox type.

However, it is welcome, if only for one fact, that it gives me a rod with which I may have the exceptional pleasure of pitching into my Editor, a safe experiment when so much sea rolls between us. You, Sir, have found fault with the S. S. S. S. for too hastily condemning the commemorative label of the Transvaal. Now, Sir, listen to this, and then down on your marrow bones and beg to be forgiven:

It was officially notified that one and a half million of these stamps were to be printed. Instructions were given to all the Postmasters that they were to give timely notice of the quantities they would require and also that during the period from the 6th, to the 30th, September, none but the commemorative stamps were to be sold to the public. The instructions state further that all commemorative stamps that remained in the Post Office on the 1st of October must be returned by first mail to the Assistant Postmaster General, who would exchange them for the ordinary penny stamps. Strange to say on the 7th, of September not a single commemorative stamp could be obtained at any Post Office in the Republic. Had the public absorbed the enormous quantity of one million and a half commemorative stamps within the short space of twenty-four hours? No, decidedly not. At the Johannesburg Post Office a supply of stamps to the value of £750 was in hand on the morning of the 6th, and within an hour and a half requests for supplies were met with the startling and laconic announcement "SOLD OUT," in the face of official instructions that they were to make provision to meet public demands.

We happen to know, and do positively assert, that certain Officials retained large quantities of these stamps. We also know them to have been offered "over the counter" at a substantial premium. No grosser breach of trust could have been committed. We

find it, however, but fair to add that the Postmaster General had no power to act far in this matter as there are no regulations preventing Postal Officials from having preferential rights over the public. Thus, though legally justified, morally, wrong was done.

25,000 sheets (each sheet consisting of 60 stamps) equal to 1,500,000 were printed, representing a face value of £6,250. From the Johannesburg Postmaster's report we learn that although £2,000 face value of these stamps were ordered by him, only £750 were supplied.

From other sources we learn that the Pretoria office received £2,000 worth, while the supply to the other Post-Offices of the Republic is estimated at £1,250. This makes a total of £4,000. What became of the stamps representing the balance of £2,250? Why were these not supplied to the various Post-Offices to be sold in the usual manner over the counter?

Of course you will tell me there is no direct evidence in this to condemn the issue. That may be; but there is enough to more than justify the suspicion that the whole business is one in which speculative officials have pulled the strings. One only need to read between the lines to see that the commemorative instinct is all bunkum.

You have earned the good opinion, and the unstinted praise, of the best English collectors (it has even been voiced in a meeting of the London Philatelic Society), for your straightforward announcement that you intended to exclude from your Catalogue and from your Albums the Speculative rubbish that has been condemned. But I wish I could have an undisturbed quarter of an hour with you over your revolt against the condemnation of this same Transvaal commemorative stamp. I say, unhesitatingly, that you should have accepted the condemnation loyally, as it was better to have been a party to one wrong decision than have led the way, so influentially as you do, to jeopardizing the power of the S. S. S. S. Do you not see that others, and for very different reasons, unfortunately, will now use your precedent as a cloak for their sale of such rubbish as to which they may have the courage to say that it is a matter on which they, *like you* occasionally differ from the S. S. S. S? It is a risky road for any one to travel who would rather loyally support the Committee of the S. S. S. S. in the arduous work they have so unselfishly undertaken. If we cannot agree among ourselves to back each other up, right or wrong, then we shall indefinitely postpone the reform we have so much at heart. I say, even right or wrong, we should loyally support the decisions. We know they are honestly arrived at, and should therefore be very chary of defying them.

Again the presumptive evidence is all against commemorative issues. Beginning with our own postal absurdities, where is the commemorative issue that has been required for postal needs? Not a blank one of them.

I hail with the greatest pleasure the initiative that is contemplated by the German representatives at the next Postal Congress of proposing to exclude such rubbish from circulation or recognition under the Postal Union. That will put an effectual stop to Jubilee issues. I may add that it is intended to wait upon the English representatives on the matter before the next Postal Congress. But it will seem a little strange that such an objection should have to be discussed in the land of Commemorative issues *par excellence*. It is one of Times' revenges.

Mr. Luff, by his splendid series of articles on U. S. plate numbers, has given an impetus to the collection of plate numbers, even on this side of the water. As one of the afflicted I don't mind the confession that I anticipate a great deal of pleasure and genuine instruction from the study of

plate numbers when I have been fortunate enough to secure an appreciable quantity for examination. Mr. Westoby, the Editor of the *Philatelic Record*, thinks them of no particular interest, "as the numbers are only on the margin, and are unconnected with the stamps." I only wonder if Mr. Westoby could have, say some Sydney Views, with plate numbers, whether he would say they were of no interest and unconnected with the stamps. Would they not help interestingly to the study of the plates of the stamps and solve a few questions now in doubt?

We are again looking forward to the possibility of the Duke of York presiding at our Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society. Other engagements have prevented his doing so in previous years, but it is no secret that our Hon. V. P. will turn up at our "Annual" if he can manage it in the pressure of other duties.

Now that we have brought out our African book, or rather a part of it, the question of holding an exhibition to illustrate it as we have done in the case of other works, has cropped up, and the probability is that we shall have something of the sort in February next; at least, that is the hope of many prominent members.

There is a treat in store for Collectors from your side who propose to visit us next summer; Mr. Bacon tells me that he will have the U. S. issues of the Tapling Collection on view by that time, and as the collection is very rich in many of U. S. gems, collectors will no doubt be glad to have an opportunity of inspecting it.

Mr. Ginn has recently sold a record stamp, to wit, the two-pence Sydney view, N. S. W., "Crevit" omitted, unused. It was sent by a former resident of New South Wales to an old acquaintance on a farm in Scotland, and he wrote on the back of it "This is unused. I send it for you to keep. It cost two-pence at the post-office." An unused copy has never turned up at any one of our auctions. Mr. Ginn got £80 for his specimen.

Will the list of Bechuanaland Stamps be closed? I presume it will, as under the terms arranged with the Chiefs recently here, the country will henceforth be administered by the British South Africa Chartered Company.

I have said very little about the war of the Catalogues. It is not an agreeable topic. A lot of unpleasantness and recrimination makes unsavoury reading. I will therefore content myself by saying that the discussion has largely paved the way to the greater popularity of your own Catalogue, for it is evident that it is the only Catalogue that even professedly attempts to give the market prices of all stamps. But we are now waiting to see what the so-called "A. B. C." is going to be like. It is to be published by Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth. It is to be sold at one shilling and nine-pence, half the price of Gibbons and it promises to let us into the correct market prices, with clear and readable type and illustrations. Of course it will be a pocket size. Copies, it is announced, will be ready in January. Special attention, we are told in the advertisement, has been paid to the pricing. Many stamps, long over-priced, will be given their correct valuation, and others, that have been purposely catalogued low, will at last be given their proper value. It will be an easy matter to raise prices, but

there is one inevitable answer to any attempt to lower prices, and that is an order for a supply at the new quotation. If the supply is not forthcoming the quotation becomes all but worthless. Then we shall have to fall back on an average of auction prices. If the new quotation is based on such a range of actual sales there will be no gainsaying it. Even so, many stamps are ridiculously low priced by auction sales. As an instance, take Transvaals; (South African Republic) they are practically given away at auctions, simply because they are not understood.

You will be pleased to learn that the attention that you drew to the making of all sorts of compound envelopes in this country has resulted in the Philatelic Society of London taking up the matter and passing a very strong resolution and referring it to the Committee on Speculative Issues to communicate with the authorities. It is not the fault of the authorities. They afford certain facilities to the public for having their own envelopes stamped in large quantities, and it is the abuse of these facilities which has led to the manufacture of every conceivable combination for sale to collectors. In all probability, now that the attention of the authorities has been called to what is going on, combinations will be narrowed down to those values which cannot be met by impressing a single stamp.

Venders of mended stamps will need to be very careful what they do in Germany. According to the *S. C. F.* a very important opinion has been pronounced by the German Revision Court (the highest tribunal) that every seller of an article is bound to inform his customer of any defects which it may contain.

Messrs. Buhl & Co., are preparing for the press their *Stamp News Annual* for 1896. They tell me that they have promises of some very good matter for it, and that it will be quite up to previous issues. It has been, in the past, a goodly budget of philatelic information.

We take the liberty of replying to Mr. Nankivell:

As to the particular stamps concerned in the present debate, we still hold to the opinion that they should not be classed among the speculative issues. When a small country like the South African Republic issues 1,500,000 specimens of a stamp, all of the value of one penny, the presumption is that no speculation is intended, particularly when the sale is to extend over a period of three weeks. "It is certainly no fault of the authorities," to quote our correspondent, if speculators succeed in defeating the government. No official down there would have dreamed of such an extraordinary demand for a one penny stamp; and, even if some of the employees of the Post Office Department have made use of the circumstance to venture into a little speculation, the issue itself should not therefore be condemned.

Besides that, the general rule adopted by the S. S. S. S. in regard to stamps is sued by competent authority in countries of recognized standing, places the ban only on such articles the use of which for postal purposes is limited in time. These particular labels are as good to-day for the prepayment of correspondence as they were from September 7th to September 30th, the period of time within which it was originally contemplated to sell them.

As to our general position, we have been thoroughly loyal in our support of the S. S. S. S.; but still we cannot consent to place ourselves in a position of abject subservience to their opinions or dictates. We might possibly have

subordinated our individuality even to this extent if the society in question had shown itself worthy of such absolute confidence ; but we are sorry to say that they have not done so, as, notwithstanding our suggestion, not a single member of the society, as far as we have seen, has even suggested the carrying out of our idea that compound English envelopes, which are as utterly absurd and inexcusable as any stamps that have ever been made, should be placed on the black-list.

As to the paragraph which condemns all issues not absolutely required by postal necessities, we think that Mr. Nankivell himself would be appalled if he carried his arguments to the logical extreme. It would simply mean that no government would have any right to issue a new set of stamps as long as they had others of corresponding value in circulation. There is absolutely no need for a new issue in France as long as the present stamps will serve the purpose of being pasted on a letter and recognized by the government in prepayment of postage ; nevertheless, we scarcely believe that the most advanced adherent of the S. S. S. S. would attempt to maintain the position that the government of France have no right, for artistic reasons to even contemplate the creation of a new series.

THE EDITOR.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.

(Continued from page 610.)

1879. *Pneumatic Telegraph*. We should have preferred as a title *Pneumatic Post*, which would have been more exact, as there is no question of the written transmission of thought as in telegraphy, but of the accelerated transportation of special cards and letters.

But the administration has classed this system of correspondence in the telegraph service, and all the forms or blanks which we shall mention bear this title.

The principle of this mode of transportation is very simple : it consists in placing the cards and letters in a small cylinder of sheet metal covered with leather, a sort of cartridge about six or eight centimeters in diameter by fifteen centimeters long.

This cylinder, stuffed with despatches rolled together (it can contain as many as 60 or 80 of them) is placed in the opening of a tube which we will suppose to begin at office A and end at office B. This tube—of wrought or cast iron—is exactly fitted to the diameter of the cartridge, it follows by appropriate curves the underground road to be traversed, and is perfectly smooth, notwithstanding the joints which at certain intervals join the pieces together.

The end A of the tube is put into communication with a pump which, by the compression of the air, pushes the cylinder to the extremity of the tube, that is to say, in office B, which, on its part, makes a vacuum. The despatches are then collected after a short journey at the rate of 1 kilometer per minute, which is the mean speed of railway trains.

An electric bell announces the departure of the despatches.

As will be seen, this system is the application of the old children's toy in which the air compressed by means of a handle acting as a piston violently forces out a cork placed at the other end, the tube and corks being often supplied by a branch of elder.

We give the principle *grosso modo*; of course, the application of it requires a very complicated mechanism which we can not describe here; we will limit ourselves to saying that the tube mentioned above often forms a circuit serving several offices of the same town. In Paris the network is very complicated, and the apparatus is visible in several post offices where it attracts the attention of the public by the noise of the escape of air when an employee works the openings and also by the four large tubes, one for the despatches, two for the compressed air and the rarified air of the reservoirs and the fourth communicating with the open air.

It was in 1867 that the system of pneumatic tubes was first tried in Paris; the question then was only of the prompt transportation to the Central post office, Rue de Grenelle, of the ordinary telegraphic despatches deposited at the Bourse, the Grand Hotel, the Théâtre Français, &c. A line of tubes leaving the Rue de Grenelle and returning there by way of these various offices constituted the first pneumatic system.

On the other hand, the Central post office sent to each of these offices the despatches to be distributed in its district.

The importance of the office at the Bourse led to the establishment of a direct line to the Rue de Grenelle, then gradually other systems leaving the Bourse served the most important neighborhoods; the network was not complete until 1887.

Analogous services were installed in London in 1858 and in Berlin in 1867, but it was not till 1872 in Berlin and 1873 in Vienna that the first special envelopes for the pneumatic post (Rohrpost) appeared.

1879-87. *Cards, envelopes and telegram letters.* We give here the decree with regard to the rate on despatches destined to circulate exclusively through the tubes in Paris.

"Article 1. On and after the 1st May, 1879, the rate for despatches confided to the Telegraph Administration, and destined to be exchanged within the limits of the old octroi of Paris, will be independent of the number of words. These despatches must be written on prepaid forms and will be carried through the pneumatic tubes.

"These special forms will be supplied to the public by the Telegraph Administration.

"The price of the forms intended for open despatches will be 50 centimes; that of the forms intended for closed despatches, 75 centimes.

"Art. 2. The Minister of Finances is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Given at Versailles, January 25th, 1879.

Signed: MARSHAL MAC-MAHON, Duke of Magenta.

By the President of the Republic:

The Minister of Finances,

LÉON SAY."

A few days later Mr. Grévy took the place of Marshal MacMahon in the Presidency of the Republic, and Mr. Cochery became Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The inauguration of the pneumatic service came very near suffering from these events.

It is related that Mr. Cochery was advised that the law could not be put into operation at the proper time for the simple reason that the prepaid forms indispensable for this new service were not yet printed. The engraving of the stamp ordered of Mr. Chaplain was far from being finished.

This communication was received with such severity by the minister that everything was ready in time all the same.

Only, the vignette of the postage stamp, which had the capital defect of not bearing the inscription "télégraphe," had to be used provisionally. Thus appeared on the 1st May, 1879 :

Card.

Les timbres de France octroi de Paris ont :
Le Timbre, les timbres du Roi de Rome et de Napoléon
et toute la ligne des anciens timbres de France
depuis le boulevard de Courcelles jusqu'à celui de Grenelle
en passant par la place de Tréville et la place de Berry.

(Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)

SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.

CARTE-TELEGRAMME.



Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris.

MC

Le port est gratuit.
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

PARIS

(Enceinte de l'ancien octroi)

50 centimes rose on buff

Letter card.

Pour ouvrir le télégramme, déchirer en suivant le pointillé.

Les timbres de France octroi de Paris ont :
Le Timbre, les timbres du Roi de Rome et de Napoléon
et toute la ligne des anciens timbres de France
depuis le boulevard de Courcelles jusqu'à celui de Grenelle
en passant par la place de Tréville et la place de Berry.

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.

SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES.

TÉLÉGRAMME.



Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris,
et devant être clos par l'expéditeur lui-même.

MC

Le port est gratuit.
Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

75 centimes black on blue

It was only in April, 1880, that the double card with reply paid was put into circulation.

50x50 centimes rose on buff

And it was not till the following year that the forms appeared with the stamp of Mr. Chaplain.

We have already seen that this composition is one of the three which had been awarded a premium in the competition of 1875 ; the only alterations made in the original drawing are that the word "TELEGRAPHE" has taken the place of the word "POSTE" in the lower part and that "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," which was abbreviated, has been written in full.

Card (May, 1880).

Les limites de l'ancien Octroi de Paris sont
 La Trinité, les avenues du Bas de la Cour et de la Chapelle
 et toute la ligne des anciens boulevards extérieurs
 depuis la rue de Valenciennes jusqu'à celle de Grenelle
 en passant par la place de l'Étoile et la porte de la Vierge

(Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.)

SERVICE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES

CARTE-TÉLEGRAMME.

Ne pouvant circuler que dans les limites de l'ancien octroi de Paris.



M

PARIS

(Enceinte de l'ancien octroi).

Le port est gratuit.

Le nombre des mots n'est pas limité.

(La Carte ci-jointe est destinée à la réponse)

50 centimes rose on buff.

(To be continued.)

ESSAY ON THE NEW SURCHARGED BELGIAN STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

By JULES BOUVÉZ.

It is known that in the United States there have long existed in the post offices of the most important towns canceling machines that have given excellent results from the point of view both of speed and exactness of work. By these machines 30,000 letters can be marked in an hour, whereas in the same time hardly 3000 could be stamped by hand. This is an immense advantage, especially in the more rapid despatch of the correspondence which is deposited in considerable quantities in important offices.

Following the example of the United States, several countries successively adopted this mode of canceling; but the Belgian Postal Administration, often the first to introduce useful innovations into the service, inaugurated in 1894, in the office of Brussels-Centre, a special system which, we must frankly say, realizes the most practical method discovered so far for attaining the object in view.

The results of the trial which was made in the office of the capital having been satisfactory, the Administration did not hesitate to extend the measure. We can not do better, therefore, than reproduce *in extenso* the ministerial decree relating thereto.

"The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,

Considering the royal decree of October 12th, 1879, for the execution of the law of May 30th, 1879, and notably article 107 of this decree;

Decree: Art. 1.—There shall be placed on sale in certain post offices postage stamps of 1 and 2c., cancelled in advance and intended for the prepayment of newspapers and other printed matter.

Art. 2.—These stamps are not to be sold in quantities of less than 1000.

Art.—They will be cancelled by means of a rolling stamp bearing the name of the office and the year and the first month of the following year.

Art. 4.—Shipments prepaid by stamps cancelled in advance must be deposited at the wicket of a post office in quantities of 1000 at least. These

stamps are of no avail when applied to shipments thrown into the letter boxes.

(Signed)

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."

Brussels, June 21st, 1894.

The stamps in question are sold only in Brussels-Centre. Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, as well as at the sub-office of Sichem for Abbaye d'Averbode despatches only. Shipments prepaid by means of these stamps cancelled in advance have to be deposited either at the wicket of the office indicated by the mark of the stamps or at the wicket of an office situated in the same group as the first.

Shipments of this kind found in the boxes are returned to the senders, if they are known; otherwise, no account is taken of the value of the stamps affixed, and the articles are taxed in consequence.

Stamps cancelled in advance affixed to journals or other printed matter returned to the senders are again cancelled by the despatching post office by means of a stamp with the word "rebut" (refuse).

Philately, which never loses its rights, considering that this was a matter of a special and limited sale, immediately took hold of the decision arrived at by the Belgian Postal Administration, and before the S. S. S. S. had pronounced itself, it saw in the marks placed in advance on these stamps a surcharge rather than a cancellation. Advanced philatelists have therefore sought for collection the two values (1 and 2c.) specially used in Belgium for the prepayment of newspapers and other printed matter, and their example was very soon followed by a large number of other collectors.

When the measure was applied exclusively to the office of Brussels (centre) in 1894, the values bearing the surcharge described were

1c black gray and 2c orange.

A short time after, the black gray impression of the 1c stamps was replaced by bluish gray, and the orange color of the 2c stamps was changed into red brown. The alteration in the former value was hardly perceived, but for the second the change was the subject of a decree on July 16th, 1894, which was put into force on August 1st following. However, as a certain number of stamps of 1c black gray and 2c orange remained in circulation when the decree of June 21st, 1895, appeared, these stamps were included in the series of values with date surcharge.

So far this series consists of fourteen varieties in colors and surcharges, as follows:

- 1) 1c black gray, surcharge Bruxelles 1894
- 2) 2c orange " " "
- 3) 1c bluish gray " " "
- 4) 2c red brown " " "
- 5) 1c bluish gray, surcharge Anvers 1895
- 6) 2c red brown " " "
- 7) 1c bluish gray, surcharge Gand 1895
- 8) 2c red brown " " "
- 9) 1c bluish gray, surcharge Liège 1895
- 10) 2c red brown " " "
- 11) 1c black gray, surcharge Sichem 1895
- 12) 2c orange " " "
- 13) 1c bluish gray " " "
- 14) 2c red brown " " "

We think it well to add that only 5,100 of No. 1 were issued, 3,600 of No. 2, 900 of No. 11 and 1,500 of No. 12. This will show that it would be

very difficult to satisfy a large number of collectors devoted to this category of surcharges. As to the other varieties of the series given above, they are all in use, but as, in accordance with the Belgian postal tariff, they are used generally in the internal service alone, it is there that philatelists will have to look for them.

COUNTERFEIT PROVISIONALS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

The Australian Colonies of Great Britain offer to the collector and the student of stamps a most difficult and interesting group. In collecting them appetite increases by that it feeds upon and perfection seems always a little before us, but never quite attained. Now that the Castle collection is only a memory, I doubt if we see again a perfect and complete collection of Australians. The various issues of these colonies present a complication of watermarks, papers, perforations and shades that is positively fascinating. Furthermore, the careful student may expect to find among them occasional "snaps." While virtue may be its own (and only?) reward, the painstaking philatelist holds snaps to be his legitimate portion and heritage; a sort of reward of merit for industry and heirship from the careless.

In looking at a collection, I always give careful attention to the Australians. I regret to say, I find the average collection quite uninteresting and far from complete. But I am reasonably sure to find one or more specimens of the Western Australian provisional issue of March, 1875. ONE PENNY surcharged in green on two pence yellow. Very frequently my attention is called to an uncatalogued variety of watermark or perforation in this stamp. I have been at some pains to gather as many as possible of these varieties and, after careful study of them, have concluded that some of our enterprising friends(?) have been trying to make the supply equal to the demand. I wonder if a certain notorious London firm—now happily dissolved—could not give us light on these creations. The work bears all the marks of their misdirected abilities. I believe that a very large proportion of these surcharges now in collections and on the market are counterfeits. Having made this assertion, it is incumbent on me to prove the correctness of my conclusions. Let me quote a few dates of issue of Western Australian stamps. I have these dates in part from the articles by Mr. C. J. Phillips, in volume IV of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, and in part from personal research. I give either the date of issue, as found in official records, or the earliest known cancellation:

Watermark, Crown and CC, perf.	12½	1p, July 13, 1867.
" " " " "	"	2p, " 24, 1874.
" " " " "	14	1p, May 21, 1877.
" " " " "	"	2p, — 5, "
" " " " "	CA, 12	1p, Mar. 12, 1883.
" " " " "	"	2p, — 9, "
" " " " "	14	1p, Nov. 9, 1885.
" " " " "	"	2p, Mar. 15, 1882.
" " " " "	12x14	2p, Apl. 20, 1883.

Provisional issues: ONE PENNY on 2p yellow, March, 1875.

1d. on 3p brown, May, 1885.

ONE PENNY on 3p brown, January, 1893.

I have before me a number of two pence yellow, surcharged in green ONE PENNY. These stamps are watermarked Crown and CC, perforated 12½ and 14, and Crown and CA, perforated 12 and 14. One of two things becomes at once evident; either this provisional was repeatedly issued during a period of at least ten years or some of the surcharges are bogus. We have no reason to think the former to have been the case. In these days of careful records and watchful philatelists we would have had prompt information of any such issues. I have not been able to find any note in philatelic journals or special publications of any issue beyond that of March, 1875, on Crown and CC paper and perforated 12½. Nor does it seem probable that so common a value as the one penny would so often be allowed to run short. The abundance of copies of this value with both watermarks and the various perforations, indicates long and constant use and does not at all suggest frequent scarcity. An exhaustion of this value has occurred three times in eighteen years, and that is surely quite often enough for official foresight to be found lacking, at least in days gone by. We have changed all that now, and official vagaries and oversights are past all finding out and apparently profitable to those concerned. On the last two occasions the three pence brown has been overprinted to supply the deficiency. It will also be noted that the want of one penny stamps in 1885 was supplied by overprinting the three pence and not the two pence, Crown and CA, then in use, and should be a strong argument against the genuineness of surcharges on stamps of that watermark.

I believe the only genuine surcharge on the two pence is that printed in dark yellow green on stamps watermarked Crown and CC and perforated 12½. This surcharge is 21 mm. wide, measured at the tops of the small letters; the initial capitals are 3 mm. high and the small letters 1½ mm; the word "Penny" is 11¼ mm. long, measured at the bottom, and the distance between "One" and "Penny" is 3 mm. This surcharge is either printed across the center of the stamp or over the original value. I am inclined to consider the former as the normal position.

There is a very deceptive surcharge, which is almost identical with the genuine. The height of the letters is exact and the length of the words only ¼ mm. greater. But the space between the words is ¾ mm. longer and "Penny" is correspondingly compressed, the letters being less spaced and narrower, notably the second "N." The loop of the "P" is also slightly wider. The surcharge is printed over the original value. I have seen it on stamps watermarked Crown and CA, perforated 12 and 14(?). The watermark on the copy perforated 14 was at the edge of the stamp and much cut by the perforations, but I believe it was CA.

The commonest variety of these doubtful surcharges has the correct measurements of length and of distance between the words, but the small letters are too high, being 2 mm. This difference is quite apparent to the unaided eye. The serifs of all the letters are shorter and less distinct than in the genuine surcharge and the shading of the initial capitals is too pronounced. I have this surcharge on stamps of Crown and CC, 12½ and 14, and Crown and CA, 12 and 14. I believe them all to be counterfeits. I am aware the stamp with Crown and CC watermark, perforated 14, has long been listed, but I do not think it has the full confidence of the cataloguers, and, for my part, I believe it to be as bad as the others. If it exists with the surcharge having the small letters 1½ mm. high, I have not seen it.

Not the least important argument against these surcharges is the color, which is paler and thinner than the genuine.

Oceania is authority for the provisional ONE PENNY on two pence, the letters being all of one height, followed by a period and printed in black.

Mr. Phillips says, "it is considered very doubtful at best." This stamp is in the Tapling collection. I have seen but one copy which agrees with the description of this stamp. The width of the surcharge, without the period, is 19 mm.; the letters are 2 mm. high and the distance between the words is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. The perforation is 14, and from the color the watermark should be Crown and CC, but only the crown is visible.

I have among my counterfeits a black surcharge of a different type. This has initial capitals and is followed by a period. The small letters are of the correct height, but the words, not including the period, measure only $18\frac{3}{4}$ mm. and have a space of $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm. between them. This stamp is also on Crown and CC paper and perforated 14. I think both these black surcharges may safely be condemned as fraudulent. There is an unpleasant resemblance between all the doubtful surcharges I have described, which gives the impression that they are all of the same category and equally bad.

It is to be regretted that so many discreditable imitations of this interesting provisional have been made. But I hope this article may prove a warning to philatelists and enable them to avoid the counterfeits.

THE STAMPS AND FORGERIES OF SWAZIELAND.

(*The South African Philatelist.*)

To the mind of the South African collector, Swazieland is a country whose stamps must be fully represented in their collections. In the first instance, in that it comprises comparatively few stamps; it is a surcharged issue (a great attraction), not deficient in interesting varieties.

Will readers be astonished to learn that but one specialist of Swazieland, of all who are interested in this country, can have an absolutely complete collection, as I will show further on in my article.

There is but one issue proper of Swazieland stamps, that of 1889. Type Transvaal 1885 (2d of 1887), surcharged in black "Swazieland." The values issued are as follows:

No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grey, black surcharge.	No. 5, 1s. Green black surcharge.
" 2, 1d. Carmine, "	" 6, 2s. 6d. Yellow, "
" 3, 2d. Olive, "	" 7, 5s. Slate, "
" 4, 6d. Blue, "	" 8, 10s. Fawn, "

In 1893 the color of the surcharge on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was altered to red.

No. 9, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grey, red surcharge.

Now follows a most important feature in connection with the issue of stamps from a collector's point of view, namely: the quantities printed and circulated of each value.

On the 18th of October, 1889, 30,000 each of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, 6d and 1s were issued.

On the 20th of October, 1890, 1,500 2s 6d, 600 5s and 300 10s were distributed to the post offices in Swazieland.

I would here draw your attention to the small quantity of 10s stamps issued, which put beside the fact that many were fiscally used, places this stamp on a rank with great rarities.

On the 10th of August, 1891, a further supply of 1,500 5s stamps reached Swazieland, making a total of this value of 2,100.

In 1892 between 15,000 and 20,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, surcharged in red, were issued. I cannot, however, give the exact figures of the number issued of this value.

Like well-nigh all other surcharges, the word "Swazieland" has suffered at the hands of the printer.

Scarcity of space will not permit me to enumerate all the smaller varieties of misprints, broken types, etc. I will, however, mention those important errors which have come under my notice.

No. 10	½d, black and grey.	Surcharged	"Swazielan," final "d" omitted.
" 11	½d, " " "	"	"Swazieland," inverted.
" 12	2d, " " olive.	"	"Swazielan," final "d" omitted.
" 13	2d, " " "	"	"Swazieland," inverted.
" 14	1s, " " green.	"	"Swazieland," "
" 15	5s, " " slate.	"	"Swazieland," "
" 16	5s, " " "	"	"Swazielan," final "d" omitted.
" 17	5s, " " "	"	"Swazielan," inverted surcharge.
" 18	½d, red and grey.	"	"Swazieland," inverted.
" 19	½d, " " "	"	"Swazieland," double surcharge.

Of the 1s inverted, only three sheets, of 60 stamps each, exist, while of the 5s inverted only one sheet was printed.

The 5s inverted with the final "d" omitted is a unique stamp, and is in the possession of a well known collector here.

The error "Swazielan," which occurs in the ½d (black surcharge), 2d and 5s, is found in the left hand bottom corner of each sheet.

In January, 1893, notification was given by the Postmaster General of the withdrawal from sale of the Swazieland stamps, those still remaining in public hands could be used in the ordinary way for postage until the 7th of November of that year when they were recalled from circulation.

The simple nature of the surcharge naturally attracted the active attention of the forger.

Below I give a description of a few of the forgeries which resulted.

There is a surcharge "Swasieland" ("s" in place of "z"), against which I wish to warn you. It is purely a forgery, such an error not occurring in any of the various printings.

I have seen the 1885 3d and 6d Transvaal surcharged "Swazieland" in black.

The first, of course, is purely bogus. The type is slightly larger, the greatest difference being that the initial letter "S," quite plain in the genuine, is of a fancy type in the forgery. On examining the stamps closely under a magnifying glass, I find the surcharge to have been printed over the postmark. The naked eye would not easily discover this, only heavily postmarked Transvaal stamps having been brought into service.

The most outrageous of all the forgeries is the 2d Swazieland surcharged "4," in violet, in the corners of the stamp on each numeral "2" and once in the centre.

The stamp itself is genuine in all respects, the provisional "4" being bogus. The forger disposed of quite a quantity of these to unwary Philatelists.

In 1893 a Transvaal Postcard, surcharged "Swazieland," was announced to have been issued in Bremersdorp, by Senf's Journal. The information had been supplied to Senf by the local postmaster. It turned out, however, to be a bogus card, not authorized by Government.

It now only remains for me to warn both collectors and dealers against the Swazieland stamps with full stop after the surcharge. I have seen a large quantity of these on the ½d, 1d, 2d and 10s. The surcharge, with the exception of the full stop, is perfectly identical with the original. I am not at

the present moment in a position to give further information as regards these stamps, but, though I may not yet designate them forgeries until I have made further inquiries at headquarters (it being too late to do so for this issue), I again warn readers against purchasing Swazieland stamps with the above described surcharge.

Regarding my remarks about the "Swazieland" surcharge with full stop, I am now in the position to present to the readers a letter from the Postmaster-General to the Postmaster of Johannesburg on the subject:

Generaal Postkantoor,
Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek,
Pretoria, 12 Juni, 1896.

Wel Edele Heer,

Postmaster, Johannesburg:

Wel Edele Heer: In gevolge Uw verzoek heb ik het genoegen hiermede te certificeeren dat de door U van het Hoofd kantoor gekochte zegels overdrukt "Swazieland" (met een punt erachter) deel uitmaakte van een voorraad van 10 vellen, elk van $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, en 2p en een vel van 10s, waarvan de overdrukken geschiedde in de maand Juli, 1894.

Ik gaf instructies dat deze zegels op denzelfden ouden vorm zouden gedrukt worden, en het onderscheid is my nu eerst gebleken, en doet my leid.

Ik heb de eer te zyn

UEds Dienstw. Dienaar,

(w. g.) I. VAN ALPHEN,
Postmeester Generaal.

(TRANSLATION.)

General Post Office,
South African Republic,
Pretoria, 12 June, 1895.

The Postmaster, Johannesburg.

Dear Sir: In response to your request, I have the pleasure hereby to certify that the stamps surcharged "Swazieland" (with a full stop after it), bought by you from the Head Office, form portion of a supply of 10 sheets each of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2p, and one sheet of 10s, of which the printing took place in the month of July, 1894.

I gave instructions that these stamps should be printed from the old type, and the difference has only now been noticed by me, and grieves me.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) I. VAN ALPHEN,
Postmaster General.

It will be seen from the letter that this printing took place in July, 1894, long after they were withdrawn from circulation. In reply to my query why were they reprinted, I was informed that it was on account of political reasons which could not be divulged to me. It is therefore evident that they are Official Reprints.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

Circular No. 4.

391 STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

The Society, in conjunction with the Special Committee appointed by the London Philatelic Society, having taken into consideration the Stamps mentioned below, are of opinion that they are not worth the attention of Philatelists, and appeal to all Collectors and Dealers to discountenance collecting or dealing in the same.

17. ECUADOR.—We have received a communication from a very trustworthy authority in New York, that a set of Commemorative Stamps will shortly be issued for this country, of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos and 1 sucre respectively. Our correspondent further states:

"I have seen a letter from the holder of the concession to a large exporting firm here, wherein he asks them to submit the designs, and states that he will be prepared to supply the stamps in any quantity, either cancelled or uncanceled; but that they must state the quantity they will engage to take before the issue is made. This would seem to be the worst kind of a job on the part of the Ecuadorian Government. In the first place, they have farmed out the control of the issue for so many dollars cash in hand to the holder of the concession, and in the next place, the concessionaire evidently is prepared to milk the philatelic market to its extreme capacity."

18. FORMOSAN REPUBLIC.—A set of these stamps was brought out by Liu-Yung-Fu, the chief of this newly-formed Republic. The following information respecting them has been furnished by an Englishman out there:

"There have been *two* issues; the first was impressed from a very poor die (I fancy, locally made) on a rough kind of tissue paper. These were not perforated, but had to be cut off the sheet as required. *This issue is entirely exhausted*, as only 2,000 were made. Although on the spot, and very favorably situated for getting official stamps, I know that no genuine ones of this issue are available, as I have tried to get them. It is stated that the die, being so imperfect, was remelted (*sic*) and attempts made to make another. This was also a failure, and so a die was ordered from Canton, where this work is well done, and the *second* issue made. These have the same device as the first, only much clearer, and only three kinds of *either* variety were issued, viz. (face value), 3, 5 and 10 cents, in red, violet and blue respectively (the first issue were in red, violet and green respectively). There have been no surcharged stamps. The second issue is on perforated paper, specially got for the purpose. The greatest care will have to be exercised in accepting stamps after the republic ceases, as the die is in the possession of the Chinese associated with Liu, and as they are quite aware of the financial opening these stamps afford, *may* go on manufacturing them. Liu has already opened negotiations with the Japanese, so the whole thing will last ten days or a fortnight. [The letter is dated the 10th October.] These stamps have been compulsorily used for *native* letters going hence to the mainland of China, and all letters sent through native Post Office had to be viséd at the Custom House to see they had the stamps affixed, so thus far they are genuine. *The Customs has been under the supervision of a foreigner, who, it is said, is or was a member of a foreign syndicate to sell these stamps.* There have been only 5,000 of the second issue impressed *up to date*, but whether more may be made in the interests of speculation before the end actually arrives, I cannot say."

19. TONGA.—Correspondents in Australia having drawn our attention to the issue of Stamps now being sold, which consist of stamps prepared some time since (but not issued, as it is said the reigning monarch was not pleased with his portrait), and which stamps have now been issued with a variety of surcharges, in a variety of colors, and in a variety of types, we endorse the opinion expressed by our Australian friends, that these stamps are unnecessary and speculative.

20. KOREA.—Pending further investigations, caution should be exercised with regard to a new issue of stamps of this country.

Referring to Circular No. 3:

16. SWEDEN.—We have received from a trustworthy correspondent in Sweden (who has obtained his information direct from the authorities) a letter, in which he states that the Swedish Post Office does *not* intend to make a commemorative issue of any kind. We have much pleasure in making this announcement.

GORDON SMITH,

Secretary, S. S. S. S.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

Secretary to the Special Committee, London Philatelic Society.

December, 1895.

A FEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP FORGERIES.

(South African Philatelist.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND. Issue, 1887. Surcharged on Cape of Good Hope Watermark, Anchor. Perf.

No. 8, 1d. Black and carmine.

In the forgeries "British" measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and "Bechuanaland" 18 mm., while in the genuine they respectively measure $7\frac{5}{8}$ mm. and $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This is a very feeble forgery. The type used is slightly larger than that of the genuine.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1860. Imp. red Error.

The general appearance of this forgery is very deceptive. On closer examination I find that the figure of "Hope" and the Anchor do not come out so clearly as in the genuine, the face being totally unrecognizable, nor are the corner ornaments as regularly formed.

The length of the base of the triangle in the forgery is 42 mm., against 40 mm. in the genuine, while the left and right sides of the triangle in the forgery each measure $30\frac{3}{4}$ mm., as against 29 mm. in the original. The paper is yellowish wove, that of the genuine laid.

STELLALAND. 1884. Perf. 12.

No. 1, 1d. Red
" 2, 3d. Orange.
" 3, 4d. Blue.

No. 4, 6d. Lilac.
" 5, 1d. Green.

There are a large number of doubtful stamps circulating. I am inclined to believe that they have been reprinted from the original plates by a printer in Cape Town in conjunction with a dealer.

The perforations of the reprints are more jagged than those of the genuine. The size of the body of the stamp in the genuine, measured from perforation to perforation from top to bottom is 31 mm., and from left to right 28 mm., while in the reprints they are, respectively, 33 mm. and 30 mm.

I will conclude this short paper with the description of a bogus Zululand stamp.

ZULULAND. Surcharge on Natal 1d. Rose. 1882-4. Watermark, Crown and CA. Perf.

No. 1, 1d. Plack and rose.

The Natal 1d rose was never surcharged "Zululand" for use in that country. The type used is larger in all respects than that of the genuine. The Natal stamp on which it is surcharged has gone through the post.

NOTES.

According to *Der Philatelist*, the stock of postage stamps of 5 centavos having been exhausted in Ecuador, diagonal halves of the regular adhesives of 10 centavos of the 1892 issue and of revenue stamps of 10 centavos of 1895 have been used as 5 centavos.

* * * * *

Mr. C. Witt calls our attention to the fact that the 1 cent reply cards of the United States now have the separation line dotted.

* * * * *

Mr. J. M. Andreini informs us that Porto Rico letters with 8 centimos stamps of the 1894 issue have recently been received, showing that the stock of the 1895 stamps of this value must be exhausted.

* * * * *

Mr. C. Witt has shown us a horizontal pair of the current 15 bani of Roumania imperforate between.

* * * * *

We have seen two horizontal strips of the current 5 poon of Corea imperforate between.

* * * * *

Mr. W. Brettschneider informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny wrappers of Victoria are gummed since September 10th.

* * * * *

Mr. J. M. Andreini has shown us a curiosity in the shape of two current envelopes of the United States No. 4, on white paper, folded together and the stamp of the inner one embossed without color (albino).

* * * * *

According to the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, all the stamps of Turks Islands of the old type are obsolete, except the one penny.

* * * * *

According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, Mr. Thomas Ridpath has seen a used copy of the 1885 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna postal card of Jhind with arms in black, instead of bistre, and the name spelt Jeend.

* * * * *

L'Echo de la Timbrologie announces that a provisional card of 2 cents will shortly be issued in Mauritius, 300,000 of this card having been ordered from a local printer.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the stamps of Diego Suarez mentioned by us under reserve last month are frauds, as anticipated by us.

* * * * *

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste states that the current stamps of Indo-China will shortly be surcharged with the value in cents, on account of the continued decline in the value of the silver dollar.

The *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 75 cent unpaid letter stamp of the Dutch Indies perforated 11½.

Le Timbre-Poste states that Bulgaria will shortly issue regular adhesives of 2 and 3 leva and unpaid letter stamps of 10 stotinki.

The *Stamp News* notes the New Zealand one penny orange of 1863-64 watermarked a Star, perforated 10x13.

We illustrate the Bulgarian provisionals chronicled last month.



Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the upper left corner pane of a sheet of 240 Straits Settlements stamps, 32 cents rose, which were to be surcharged "3 cents," was left unsurcharged.

The same correspondents inform us that they have a sheet of 60 one-cent on 6 cents lilac with double surcharge, one of these being reversed.

Mr. Julius Adenaw has shown us two uncatalogued United States revenue stamps in the shape of a horizontal imperforate pair of Surety Bond 50 cents and a vertical pair of the 25c Power of Attorney imperforate horizontally.

Mr. C. Witt has shown us the current 10 paras postal card of Servia without the coat of arms at the right. Whether this is a new issue or an accidental variety is an open question with us.

We have seen the 5 pesos official stamp of the 1893 issue of Nicaragua with the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

We have seen a horizontal pair of the 6 cent Labuan, lithographed, of the 1894 issue, imperforate between.

We have seen two vertical strips of the 2 pesos green of the 1893 issue of Nicaragua imperforate between.

The *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung* states that on the 1st of January, 1896, the stamps of 1 and 2 gulden of Austria are to be printed in bright green and bright lilac respectively.

We have received some sheets of the latest 2atts on 64atts of Siam. We find that the sheets are surcharged in two blocks of 50 at a time in 5 rows of ten. We find the following varieties on each block:

Stamp No. 10, s of Atts inverted, last Siamese character but one broken.

We also found one sheet with the upper half surcharged on the back as well as on the front. This gives us the following varieties:

- (1) front correct, back "s" inverted.
- (2) front "s" inverted, back correct.
- (3) vertical pair, upper stamp surcharged on back.
- (4) vertical pair, but lower stamp has "s" inverted.

(*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*).

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

A certain amount of hanky-panky is to commence in the Seychelles Islands on January 1st. The 8, 13, 15, 16, 45, 48, and 96c values are to be done away with, and 5, 20, 40c and 1r are to be introduced. Certain values are to be surcharged, the 13c to be reduced to 5c, the 45c to 20c, the 48c to 40c, and the Envelopes are not to escape, the 15c will be altered to 10c, and the 30c to 20c. As an inducement to buy we are told that only small stocks of some of the values will be on hand, and therefore there will be only a few to surcharge, and various dealers have been "privately" offered a supply by a gentleman in the Island.

(*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*).

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

Mr. Henry O. Pocklington sends us the following clippings from the *Sydney Daily Press*.

PHILATELIC TROUBLES.

MR. COOK GIVES WAY.

The philatelists of the colony are very much annoyed at the action of Postmaster General Cook in debasing the stamp currency of the colony by issuing copies of the old stamps of the colony at cheap rates, and to-day a deputation from the society waited on Mr. Cook to argue the point with him. The deputation did not mince words. They considered that the issue of stamps purporting to be postmarked which were out of date and had never been through the post amounted for all practical purposes to a forgery. Any private individual who made a postmark on stamps was a forger, and to them the department seemed equally culpable. Stamp collectors obtained stamps which had been used for franking letters, but here the Government was selling copies which never had franked letters as genuine. The result was a great injury to the dealers, and the Government seemed to be following in the lines of South American republics, where the revenue was sometimes assisted by bargaining with New York stamp dealers. As a result of the conversation the Minister promised that he would not have any more of the stamps printed. He explained that altogether a thousand sets were printed, and of these a considerable number had been sold. He would not withdraw any of the balance from sale, but when they were all disposed of that would complete the issue.

REPRINTING "O. S." POSTAGE STAMPS.

Alderman F. J. Josephson, Messrs. J. G. Griffin and J. McLean, as a deputation representing the Sydney Philatelic Club, waited yesterday upon the Postmaster-General to complain of the action of the department in reprinting the "O. S." (on service) postage stamps which are obsolete, putting lightly printed postage marks upon them and offering them for sale to collectors. It was pointed out that these post erasures implied that the stamps had served their purpose in franking letters through the mail, and to collectors gave them enhanced value, as they signified that the stamps were genuine, whereas, in fact, they were only reprints, and in the view of collectors mere imitations and consequently valueless.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Cook said he could not consent to the stoppage of the stamps already printed, but when they were disposed of he would promise that no more would be issued.



Mr. Geo C. Evans sends us the following newspaper clipping :—

Mr. Walter Bentley, the well known actor and lecturer, who is at present on a lecturing tour through New Zealand, offers that colony £15,000 for £20,000 worth of specially prepared New Zealand postage stamps, and for the difference undertakes to lecture in Europe, Asia, America, etc., on the above Colony as a field for emigration, to publish in London, England, presumably, a newspaper devoted to New Zealand interests, and to sell the stamps to collectors. The Postmaster General does not seem to favor his idea.

Now, most people who know him give Mr. Walter Bentley credit for smartness, but he is a cleverer man than his friends allow if he is successful in inducing the Postmaster General to take up his curious proposal. We have no desire to rob him of the credit of its originality, and it is quite possible that he never heard of a somewhat similar project which attracted attention in Italy last year. *The Berlin Post*, of December 29 last, had the following :—"After a festivity the giver of the same has generally the only satisfaction of paying the cost. However, the small republic of San Marino (Italy) has by a clever management proved the contrary. In this republic lately a new Government palace was opened with great *éclat*. To cover the expense of the building and the festivities connected with the opening of the same the heads of the republic, being business men of no small capacity, decided to issue jubilee and remembrance letter stamps, and such stamps have now all been sold. There were issued 400,000 stamps at twenty-five centimes each, 200,000 at fifty centimes, 100,000 at one lire (one franc), 100,000 post cards at ten centimes, and 2000 printed envelopes at five lire. There were thus issued postal stamps of the total value of 320,000 lire (equal to £12,800 of English money). Thus the authorities of the republic of San Marino take credit to themselves for having done a grand stroke of business, and the stamp collectors have paid out of their own pockets more than two-thirds of the cost of the new Government building." Mr. Bentley's experience is not singular; he is but an exemplification of the recognised fact that great men are often possessed by the same idea, though unknown to and without communication with each other. And we are quite satisfied that he is only seized with a desire to do a philanthropic turn to a country which on the whole has treated him uncommonly well!



Mr. George L. Toppan calls our attention to the following varieties in United States Envelopes :

2c on white, official size, but a new knife which differs from knife 45, having a much shorter top flap and the side flaps longer and more pointed. The side flaps of knife 45 are folded under the bottom flap, while in this knife (which should be called knife 58) they are folded over the bottom flap.

2c on white. This also comes on knife 53, large official. It will be remembered that this knife differs from 52 mainly in being very high cut, almost to the top of the envelope.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. F. Beard has shown us envelopes Nos. 4 and 14 of the new die, but with the old watermark.

Envelopes.

Watermarked US in monogram.

Amber paper.

Size 150x92 mm.

2c green

Size 160x95 mm.

2c green

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us an envelope, franked by some of the stamps which we chronicled in July, and which plainly perform full postal duty. We understand that these stamps are used in the Nyassaland Protectorate, over which there is a British Commissioner, who, we fancy, is under the authority, not of the Colonial Office, but the Foreign Office; and this, perhaps, accounts for their not having the Crown and CA watermark, and possibly for the extraordinary gimcrack appearance, which is decidedly not in their favor. They supersede, within the Protectorate, the use of the British South Africa Company's stamps surcharged "B. C. A.," and we believe there is a prospect of this surcharge being done away with, a consummation devoutly to be wished. Just before the arrival of the new stamps, we regret to state, the 1d value of the "B. C. A." stamps ran out, and the 2d was accordingly converted, by means of a surcharge of "ONE PENNY," printed just above the lower label, and a thick bar across the latter. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. send us an envelope franked in part by some of these provisionals.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

Our publishers have shown us some curious varieties of the Registration envelopes, with the value 2d converted to 4d. Those with the word "two" obliterated and "FOUR" printed between the ends of the scroll, were thus altered, we believe, in London. Some envelopes of the same printing, the inscriptions upon which differ somewhat from those upon the first issue, appear to have been sent out with the value unchanged, and these were surcharged locally. We have the smaller size with "TWO PENCE" ruled across in red and "4d" written below and initialed "E. E. H." in the same ink; and the larger size, with the original value cancelled by a printed bar and "FOUR PENCE" printed below it in black. One copy of the latter has three impressions of this surcharge, the first two being struck too high.—(*Monthly Journal.*)

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1p on 2p sea green and vermillion, black surcharge

Envelopes.

Size 227x100 mm.

4p on 2p ultramarine, black surcharge "FOUR PENCE" (this was already chronicled and illustrated by us in August).

Size 150x98 mm.

4p on 2p ultramarine, red surcharge "4d"

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the current ½anna and 2annas 6 pies of India surcharged "British

East Africa" in three lines, and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the British East Africa Co. also surcharged "British East Africa" in black and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in red.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked a Star.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge

2a 6p green, black surcharge

Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on $4\frac{1}{2}$ a slate violet, black and red surcharge

BULGARIA.—We have received the provisional unpaid letter stamps of 30 stotinki surcharged on the 50 stotinki imperforate in dark blue as well as light blue.

Unpaid letter stamp.

Provisional issue.

Imperforate.

30s on 50s dark blue, red surcharge

CEYLON.—



Mr. E. G. Rushbridge has shown us the current 2, 3, 5, 15, 25 and 30 cent adhesives surcharged in black "On Service," as per illustration.

Official stamps.

Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated.

2c green, black surcharge

3c orange brown and green, black surcharge

5c lilac, black surcharge

15c olive green, black surcharge

25c brown, black surcharge

30c mauve and orange, black surcharge

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received a one penny letter card with stamp of the same type as on the one penny postal card.

Letter card.

1p carmine, gray, perf. V.

SANTANDER.—



Mr. G. A. Arenas has sent us a 5 centavos stamp of a new design, which was issued on January 1st, 1896.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 13.

5c brown

TOLIMA.—

Der Philatelist chronicles the issue of 1, 2 and 20 centavos adhesives of the same type as the current stamps of higher values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

1c blue, rose

2c green, light green

20c blue, yellow

CURACAO.—Two provisional stamps have been issued, consisting of the current 10 and 30 cent stamps surcharged 2½c, as per illustration.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

2½c on 10c ultramarine, red surcharge

2½c on 30c gray, black surcharge

The circumstances under which these stamps were issued and the absorption of almost the entire stock by relatives of the Postmaster, who offer them at 40 to 100 times the face value, make these provisionals of very doubtful value. Our advice is "hands off."

ECUADOR.—*Der Philatelist* mentions having received a 10 centavos stamp of the same type as the preceding, but dated 1895 instead of 1894. Mr. N. F. Seebeck informs us that the complete issue with this date was supplied by him.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1c blue (1895)

2c yellow brown

5c green

10c vermilion

20c black

50c orange

1s carmine

5s dark blue

FINLAND.—According to the *London Philatelist*, a change of perforation has taken place in the current adhesives; where the perforation has been 12½ it is going to be 14. So far only the 25 pennia has been issued.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

25p blue

GIBRALTAR.—*Die Post* chronicles the issue of 20 centimos and 2 pesetas stamps of the same type as the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

20c olive

2p black and carmine

GREECE.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 25 lepta stamp is now printed in reddish mauve.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

25l reddish mauve

NOWANUGGUR.—



The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the current adhesives surcharged with two native characters for official use.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1d blue, magenta surcharge

2d green " "

3d yellow " "

SIRMOOR.—



According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, the current adhesives have been surcharged "On S. S. S."

Official stamps.

Perforated.

3p orange, black surcharge

6p green " "

1a blue, black surcharge

2a carmine, black surcharge

MAURITIUS.—



A 3 cent adhesive and a wrapper of the same value, both of the same design, have just been issued. According to *der Philatelist* a 2 cent Postal card has also been issued with stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

3c mauve.

Wrapper.

Manila paper.

Size 125x300 mm.

3c green

Postal card.

2c red brown, buff

CAMPECHE.—Mr. J. C. V. de Lacerda has shown us an undoubtedly genuine specimen of a 5 centavos stamp—a value hitherto unknown of this rare stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

5c blue

MCZAMBIQUE Co.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the 50 reis stamps of the 1890 issue have been surcharged "Provisorio" in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

50r blue, red surcharge

PERU.—We have received the 1 and 2c of the current type printed respectively in red and blue, and the 10c llama type printed in yellow. The current 5c rose (llama) has been surcharged "Gobierno" in vermillion.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12.

1c red

2c blue

10c orange

Official stamp.

Perforated

5c rose, vermillion surcharge



QUEENSLAND.—



Mr. E. Cooper has sent us a 5 pence of the same design as the 2½ pence, and the current 1 shilling printed on beer duty paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12½.

Watermarked Q and Crown.

5p brown

Watermarked large Q and Crown (Beer duty paper).

1sh violet

SALVADOR.—



The current 30 and 20 centavos adhesives have been surcharged 1 and 2 centavos respectively. The 30 centavos has also been surcharged 3 centavos.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

1c on 30c deep blue, red surcharge

2c on 20c slate green " "

3c on 30c deep blue " "

SUNGEI UJONG.—We have received a 3 cent of the same type as the current Pahang, Perak, etc.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

3c lilac and carmine

URUGUAY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 2c of the 1894 issue, and the current 5c as having been surcharged in black OFICIAL, reading downwards vertically.

At the moment of going to press, we receive the 2, 7, 10, 20 and 25 centecimos of the new series. They are all of different designs, the 20 and 25 centecimos having the central vignette printed in black; the 2c illustrates the capitol of Montevideo, the 7c bears the head of a bull and the 10, 20 and 25c represent respectively Ceres, a transatlantic steamer and Minerva. We shall illustrate all these in our February number.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

2c blue

7c deep green

10c brown

20c green and black

25c red brown and black

Official stamps.

Perforated.

1c blue, black surcharge

2c brown red " "

5c red " "

VICTORIA.—



Mr. W. Brettschneider has sent us one of the new 9 pence printed in carmine of the same design as the preceding issue. They were issued on October 19th.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12x12½.

Watermarked V and Crown.

9p carmine

THE MARKET.

Auction of Cheveley & Co., November 6th, 7th, 20th and 21st :

Great Britain, 1847, 10d, unused,	£2.12.0
" " " 1sh, pale green unused,	8. 5.0
Ceylon, Star watermark, 8d yellow brown, unused,	16.10.0
" " " 5d purple brown, unused,	7.10.0
" Crown and CC, 5d purple brown,	8.10.0
" Service, 2sh imperforate, unused,	6. 5.0

Hongkong, 96c yellow brown, used,	1. 9.0
Labuan, watermark CA sideways, 6c orange brown, used,	2.14.0
Victoria, 1861, 6d orange, superb,	8. 0.0
British Columbia, perf 14, \$1, unused,	7.10.0
New Brunswick, 1sh violet, very fine,	21.10.0
" " "Connell," 5c brown, unused,	22.10.0
Nova Scotia, 1sh mauve, a superb specimen,	26.10.0
" " 1sh violet, large margins on three sides,	20.10.0
" " 6d green, unused,	6. 0.0
" " 6d dark green, unused.	4. 7.0
Newfoundland, 4d carmine red, fine color,	7.10.0
" " another similar specimen,	5.15.0
" " 6d carmine red, superb,	10. 0.0
" " 6½d carmine red, unused,	11.15.0
" " 4d orange, unused,	7. 0.0
" " 1sh orange, superb,	27.10.0
Montserrat, watermark CA, 4d blue, unused, o. g.,	9. 5.0
Bahamas, 1d imperforate, used,	3.10.0
Barbados, 1873 5sh rose, unused,	4. 4.0
" " another one,	4. 4.0
British Guiana, 1850, 4c black on orange, fine, cut round specimen,	32. 0.0
" " " 4c black on yellow, fine, cut round specimen,	38. 0.0
" " " 8c black on green, cut round,	23. 0.0
" " " 12c black on indigo, cut square, very fine,	35. 0.0
" " " 12c black on blue, cut octagonally,	15. 0.0
" " " 12c black on sky blue, cut square,	17. 0.0
" " 1851, 1c black on magenta, large margins,	7. 5.0
" " " 4c black on blue, superb,	8.15.0
" " 1856, 4c black on crimson, cut square, stamp measuring 3cmm. square,	24.10.0
" " " another one, cut oblong, measuring 35x27mm.,	21. 0.0
" " 1862, 4c black on blue, border of rosettes, unused, extremely fine,	15. 0.0
Dominica, watermarked CA, 1sh unused,	5. 0.0
" " " another one,	5. 0.0
St. Christopher, 6d olive brown, unused,	2 15.0
" " watermarked CA, 1d lilac rose, unused,	4.10.0
St. Vincent, 1sh brown, unused,	7. 0.0
" " ½d on 6d yellow green, unsevered pair,	4. 7.6
" " 1d on half of 6d blue green, unsevered pair,	17. 0.0
" " "one penny" on 6d yellow green,	4. 0.0
" " 4d on 1sh vermilion, unused,	16.10.0
" " 5sh unused,	18. 0.0
" " 4d red brown, unused,	6. 0.0
Trinidad, lithographed, 1d red, used,	3. 5.0
" " "Lady McLeod," pen cancelled, superb,	12. 0.0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d rose,	7.10.0
" " " another one, on yellow paper,	8. 5.0
" " " similar specimen,	7. 0.0
" " " 1sh carmine with thin outer line,	4.15.0
" " " another, with double outer lines,	7. 0.0

Auction of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, November 28th and 29th:		
Ceylon, 4d imperf., grand margins all around; lightly postmarked;	£22.0.0	
“ 8d brown, imperf., even margins all around, lightly postmarked, used, on piece of original with 1d and 1sh imperf.;	22.0.0	
Barbados, 1d on half of 5sh, unsevered pair, fine,	18.0.0	
New South Wales, Sydney View, 2d blue, plate 1, unused, very early impression, grand margins,	25.0.0	

Auction sale by Ventom, Bull & Cooper, December 12th and 13th:		
Alsace and Lorraine, 1c green, with inverted network, unused block of 4,	£2.12.6	
Austrian Italy, 1858, 2 soldi yellow, unused block of 5, o. g.,	5. 5.0	
Bavaria, 1 mark, imperf., unused, o. g.,	2.17.6	
“ 12kr perf., unused, o. g.,	2.12.6	
Belgium, 1850, watermarked in frame, 10c dark brown, unused,	2. 4.0	
Bremen, 4sgr green, <i>percé en scie</i> , unused, o. g.,	3. 5.0	
Cyprus, 1sh green, used,	2. 0.0	
Denmark, 48 skilling, unused,	1. 4.0	
Gibraltar, 1st issue complete, unused, o. g.,	3.17.9	
Great Britain, 5sh carmine, plate 4, Anchor watermark, unused, o. g.,	9. 0.0	
“ “ 10sh gray green on bleuté, Anchor watermark, unused, o. s.	24. 0.0	
“ “ 2sh 6d lilac on bleuté, unused, o. g.,	2. 7.6	
Moldavia, 54 paras blue on green, very fine,	14. 0.0	
Spain, Madrid, 1 cuarto. used.	3. 3.0	
“ “ 12 cuartos rose and blue, inverted center,	7. 0.0	
“ “ 19 cuartos rose and brown, perf.,	2.16.0	
Ceylon, 2 rupees 50 cents. unused o. g.,	4.15.0	
India, 4 annas blue and red, showing blue dividing lines on each side and the 4 rosettes at each corner, magnificent unused specimen with gum,	33. 0.0	
“ 2 annas green, unused, o. g.,	2.17.6	
Shanghai, 1876, 1 cand rose, postmarked,	4. 0.0	
Gambia, Crown and CC, 4d brown, imperf., unused pair, o. g.,	4. 0.0	
“ “ “ 6d blue, imperf., unused pair, o. g.,	2. 5.0	
New Brunswick, 1sh violet with dotted obliteration,	15. 0.0	
Barbados, 5sh rose, unused,	4.15.0	
“ 1d on right half of 5sh,	4. 0.0	
“ 1d on left half of 5sh,	4. 0.0	
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 4d rose unused,	4.10.0	
“ “ “ another, used,	3. 0.0	
“ “ “ 6d gray violet, unused pair, o. g.,	6.10.0	
“ “ “ 6d gray violet on bluish, unused,	3. 2.6	
“ “ “ 1sh green, unused,	4. 4.0	
“ 1867, perf. 15, 1d lake, entire sheet, o. g.,	6.10.0	
“ “ “ another sheet,	7. 0.0	
“ “ “ 1sh yellow green, superb unused specimen, o. g.,	21. 0.0	
“ 1879, lithographed, 4d orange, superb unused pair, o. g.,	27. 0.0	
“ “ “ 6d gray, entire unused sheet in mint condition,	155. 0.0	
“ Crown and CA, 6d green, superb unused pair, o. g.,	20. 0.0	
St. Christopher, Crown and CA, 1d lilac rose, superb unused pair, o. g.,	11. 0.0	
“ 4d blue, unused, o. g.,	10. 0.0	
St. Lucia, 1sh black and orange, superb unused pair. o. g.,	14.10.0	
“ 1885, 1sh orange brown, unused, o. g., slight tear,	5.10.0	

St. Vincent, Star, perf. 11 ½, 1sh rose red, unused pair, o. g.,	11. 0.0
“ “ “ 5sh rose red, unused, o. g.,	16.10.0
“ “ “ 4d on 1sh vermilion, superb unused specimen, o. g.,	16.10.0
“ Crown and CA, perf. 14, 4d bright blue, superb unused pair, o. g.,	10. 0.0
Trinidad, Crown and CA, perf. 14, 4d gray, unused pair, o. g.,	7.15.0
Tobago, Crown and CC, 6d ochre, unused pair, o. g.,	10.10.0
“ Crown and CA, 6d ochre, superb unused pair, o. g.,	29. 0.0
“ “ “ single specimen, used,	15. 0.0
“ “ ½d on 6d ochre, unused block of 4, the bottom pair having the surcharge inverted,	15. 0.0
Turks Islands, 1sh prune, unused, o. g., perfectly centered,	30. 0.0
“ 2 ½d on 1sh prune, type 4, unused pair,	6. 6.0
“ 2 ½d on 1sh blue, type 6,	11.10.0
“ 4d on 1sh prune, types 9 and 10, unused pair, o. g.,	13. 0.0
Virgin Islands, 1sh crimson, single line border, unused pair, o. g.,	10. 0.0
“ “ single unused specimen, o. g.,	4.10.0
Antioquia, 1868, 5c green, very fine,	11.10.0
Victoria, “Registered,” 1sh red and blue, unused,	6. 0.0
Auction sale by Puttick & Simpson, December 10th and 11th :	
Brunswick, 1852, 3sgr vermilion, unused, o. g.,	£5.10.0
Gibraltar, 1st issue complete, used,	3.10.0
Great Britain, VR, very fine, unused pair with part gum,	22. 0.0
Hamburg, 9s imperf., used,	3. 0.0
Spain, 12 cuartos blue and rose, imperf., with inverted center,	11.15.0
“ 1865, 19 cuartos brown and rose, unused,	2. 8.0
British Columbia, imperf., 5c rose, unused, o. g.,	10. 0.0
British Guiana, 1856, 4c crimson, superb copy on original, size 33x46 mm.,	21. 0.0
“ 1862, 2c yellow, No. 4, rouletted on 3 sides,	4 15.0
Dominica, Crown and CA, 1sh lake, unused, o. g.,	5. 0.0
Montserrat, Crown and CA, 4d blue,	3. 7.6
Nevis, 1sh yellow green,	5. 0.0
“ lithographed, 1sh green, entire sheet, unused,	26.10.0
“ Crown and CA, 6d green, unused, o. g.,	9. 0.0
St. Vincent, 5sh rose, unused, o. g.,	14.14.0
“ another, used, small tear,	11. 5.0
“ 4d on 1sh vermilion, very fine,	11.10.0
Victoria, 1854, lithographed, 2d mauve, unused block of 9, with side margins, one stamp slightly torn,	20.10.0

COMMUNICATIONS.

We publish below a letter addressed to Mr. G. B. Calman by Mr. D. Benjamin, and which clearly establishes the fact that the stamp referred to in the letter is purely speculative.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Saturday, 30th November 1895.

GEORGE B. CALMAN, Esq., New York, U. S. A.:

Dear Sir:—Enclosing press-copy of my last respects of the 20th instant, I have none of your favors to acknowledge.

Macao.—Referring to the remarks in my last note the 5 avos stamps

surcharged on 30 reis, my correspondent in Hongkong informs me that he is advised by his agent in Macao that these stamps are not procurable at the Post Office, as the whole issue, amounting to \$600.00 has been sold by the Post Office to a Messrs. Weilan, in Hongkong. I am therefore unable to send you a supply of these stamps. I am of opinion that these stamps are purely speculative, as there is no 5c tariff in the Macao Post Office, and the fact of their all having been sold to one party confirms this belief. I think the S. S. S. should make a note of this.

With nothing further for to-day, I remain,

Yours truly,

DAVID BENJAMIN.

BROOKLYN, December 21, 1895.

Editors AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

In your next number will you kindly answer the following questions: What does tête bêche mean and how do you pronounce it? What is the correct pronunciation of Curacao, Miquelon? BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—If in making up a plate of electrotypes one or more single electrotypes are put in upside down, they will give rise to what are known as tête bêche pairs, in which the top of one stamp will be where the bottom should be. Of course if the inverted stamp is by itself it cannot be distinguished from any other stamp of the sheet. Pronounced as though spelled tâtresh. According to Webster the pronunciation of Curacao is Ku'-ra-sô' and Miquelon Mé'-ke-lôn'.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., of London, a complete epitome of prices received for rare stamps at London auctions during the season 1894-95. In some respects the compilation is very valuable, as it will give an excellent idea of the advance which has taken place during a single year; but for the purpose of determining the value of any particular specimen, it cannot be considered authoritative, as some of the quotations are 15 months old, and all of them over 5 months old.

At the same time, such a compilation is very interesting as indicating the enormous difference in prices between specimens in mint state and ordinary copies. Messrs. Hilckes & Co. deserve a great deal of credit for their work, as it appears to be carefully and conscientiously done.

The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa. Part I. Compiled and published by the Philatelic Society, London.

We have received part I of the above work, which is to be published in three divisions, and we think it of sufficient importance to review it *in extenso*.

The illustrations indicate a new departure, as the greater part of them are contained on the same pages as the letter press. In general, we consider the style of the work superior to any of the previous publications of the society, as the so-called reading matter is more limited and the reader is not burdened with so large a quantity of uninteresting official documents. We find a great deal that is new, and present herewith to our readers what we consider of sufficient importance in that direction.

British Bechuanaland. We see here that the Tapling collection contains an entire envelope franked with a Two Pence with "2d" in blue green, a pair of the same value with 2d in red and a single Two Penny stamp unsurcharged

The postmarks are "Vryburg—Bechuanaland, Sp. 15, 1888, Jersey, Oct 9 1888." It is also stated that only 800 of the Half Penny stamps were surcharged "Protectorate" in the larger type.

We also copy the following: "Specimens of all the stamps listed have been examined and passed by the Society, but in addition to these the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, of New York, give in the 55th edition of their Catalogue the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ d, with 'Protectorate' surcharged in small black block capitals; 1d, with similar surcharge, but in rather larger capitals, and '1d,' both surcharges being in black; 2d, with the usual surcharge of 'Protectorate' in black and '2d' in red. It is possible that the last of these is a genuine variety, but the two others must be looked upon with grave suspicion so far as the surcharge of the word 'Protectorate' is concerned. The same remark applies to the Three Pence, which has been seen with 'Protectorate' alone, in small block capitals, and to the One-half Penny with the added fraction ' $\frac{1}{2}$ '."

British East Africa. Under this head we find something that is indeed interesting, viz., positive information that the following values were issued imperforate, sold indiscriminately at the post offices and regularly used for postage:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna brown,
- 1 anna green,
- 2a vermilion,
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow,
- 3a black on rose red,
- 4a pale red brown
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac,
- 8a blue,
- 1 rupee rose.

We also note that a 4 anna value was prepared in gray and issued imperforate. The British East Africa Co state that, "as regards these gray stamps, it was at first intended to use them for inland revenue purposes, but, as this was found inconvenient, it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. Fortunately, only a few of the eight annas and one rupee had been printed. The four annas, gray, had not advanced beyond the imperforate stage, and those we had in that form were sold and used along with the others, in the usual course."

The Society notes, as a separate issue or as a separate variety, stamps on unwatermarked paper, but we do not consider that they are entitled to any such special classification, as it is distinctly stated in the notes on these issues that the watermark did not cover the entire sheet, and, hence, some of the stamps must have appeared without such watermark.

In the provisional issue of 1891 only four stamps are recognized, viz.:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a on 2a vermilion,
- and 1a on 4a brown,

with both hand-stamped and manuscript surcharge. It is positively stated that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 3 annas vermilion and 1 anna on 3 annas vermilion, with signatures differing from the genuine, have been included in some catalogues and sold at auction, but were never issued by authority of the Company.

Cape of Good Hope. The appearance of the triangular series is definitely proven to have been made on September 1st, 1853, the issue consisting of the one penny and four pence on blue paper. The six pence and one shilling values were issued on February 18th, 1858. The rates of postage were as follows;

For newspapers, 1 penny.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, local, 4 pence.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, to Great Britain, 6 pence.

In April, 1863, the rate to Great Britain was raised to 1 shilling per half ounce for all letters carried by packet boat, and reduced to 4 pence for all letters carried by private ships. On September 15th, 1860, the local delivery rate was reduced to one penny. The quantity issued of each value of the triangular series is annexed for the purpose of establishing the comparative rarity. They were as follows :

1p, 5,850,000

4p, 7,510,000

6p, 920,000

1sh, 380,160

As to the wood block series, considerable interesting information is given, including exact statements of the number of sheets and stamps that were printed. The Postmaster General of the Colony furnishes the following particulars in regard to this issue :

"The stamps were printed by Saul Solomon & Co., of 49 and 50 St. George's St., Cape Town, the one penny on April 10th, 1861, and the four pence on April 12th of the same year. The original dies for the stamps were engraved on steel, from which sixty-four impressions were afterwards taken of each value, by what is known as the stereotype process. These impressions were cemented on to a wooden block to form the printing plate, hence the designation 'wood-blocks' that has always been applied to these two stamps. The sixty-four impressions of both values were each arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps to the row, forming eight squares, and in cementing the impressions on to the two wooden blocks, one of the four pennies was by mistake placed among the one pennies, and *vice versa*, thus accounting for the two well-known errors of these stamps. The number of the one penny stamps printed was 24,600, while there were 12,840 of the fourpence, and both values were issued as soon as they were obtained from the printers. Laid paper with fairly wide lines was used, and although the laid lines in some specimens are only visible in part, and on others are apparently altogether absent, the quality and make of the paper seems nevertheless the same throughout the issue.

"The number of the errors of course entirely depends upon whether the mistakes on the plates were noticed and corrected previous to the completion of the printings. Supposing they had been, I cannot but think that the errors would at once have been cut out of the sheets and destroyed. According to the number of stamps printed, there were at the most but 201 of the One Penny error and 386 of the Four pence error, so the only surprise is that these stamps are not even rarer than they are.

"Only one printing of these provisional stamps was required, as on referring to the appendix it will be noticed that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. forwarded further large supplies of One Penny and Four Penny stamps to the colony on the 1st and 29th of April, and again on the 8th of May, 1861. The provisional stamps could not, therefore, have been wanted beyond a few weeks, but no doubt the stock printed off of both values was used up by the Post Office.

"In March, 1883, Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. reprinted 195 sheets of the One Penny and the same number of the Fourpence. Each sheet of the former value consists of 62 stamps only, *i. e.*, there are two stamps deficient, while each sheet of the latter value contains 63 specimens, *i. e.*, with one

stamp deficient. The reprints are made upon smooth wove paper, and the colors of the stamps are much darker and brighter than any of those issued. "Although the errors are catalogued as having been reprinted, I am assured by Mr. S. R. French that they do not exist on the sheets of the reprints, as both errors and a damaged stereotype of the One Penny were removed from the plates before the reprints were made.

"Mr. French also tells me that 'these reprints were made solely for the purpose of distributing specimens to the various postal administrations throughout the world, the stamps not being issued or sold to private collectors."

In view of the fact of the number of One Penny stamps exceeding the number of the Four Penny stamps, it might appear strange that the former value should be by far the rarer of the two; but this peculiarity may easily be explained by the fact that the One Penny value was used for local postage only, and the majority of the letters were undoubtedly destroyed. The Four Penny stamps were used almost exclusively for foreign correspondence addressed to business houses, who kept their mails intact for many years thereafter.

As to the celebrated One Penny triangular, with Crown and CC watermark, we need only quote the following remarks:

"The list I have given above comprises all the triangular stamps Messrs. De La Rue & Co. sent out to the Colony. It is therefore difficult to account for the existence of the One Penny watermarked 'Crown and CC. I am unable to give the true *raison d'être* of this variety, and I can only suggest that it may be due to the following cause. It was in the year 1863 that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. first commenced to use paper with the 'Crown and CC' watermark, and they may have intended to print off the whole batch of One Penny and Four Penny Cape stamps ordered at the end of that year upon it. After trying a few sheets for the One Penny value they probably found the size of the paper and the watermark so ill adapted to the plates of these triangular stamps that they at once abandoned their intention and applied to the Crown Agents for a further supply of the 'Anchor' watermarked paper. Whether they forwarded any of the stamps with 'Crown and CC' watermark to the Colony is very doubtful. I have never seen or heard of a used copy, and, in face of the list of consignments I have given, it looks as if none of these stamps were sent out. In this case the variety would be merely an interesting essay. To help any one who may feel disposed to search through used specimens, I may tell that the color of the variety is identical with that of the One Penny value printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon the 'Anchor' watermarked paper, i. e., red brown, and that the watermark 'Crown and CC' is found placed sideways, and only a portion of it is seen upon each stamp."

With the information thus far obtainable it would appear that this stamp should be excluded from catalogues of postage stamps and relegated to the field of essays and proofs.

An interesting fact is noted as to the issue of a half penny stamp about six years before there was any use for postal purposes for any such value. It appears that a supply of this value was forwarded to the Colony, and sold at the Post Office as early as 1876, and when after July 1st, 1882, the halfpenny value was required, the stock on hand must have been very small indeed, as in August, 1882, a provisional halfpenny stamp had to be provided.

In the general reference list we also find some items of considerable interest, which are worthy of being reproduced in this review. It is stated

that all four triangular stamps are found rouletted and some of the values *percé en arc*. All these varieties are declared to be almost entirely unofficial, and, as they have been extensively imitated of late years, great caution is required in accepting any such specimens as having been perforated at the time the stamps were in use." The variety of the fourpence wood block spelt "penck" is noted, but is declared to be due to defective printing. At the same time, we find mention of another variety with the right hand corner ornament replaced by irregular white parallel lines, owing to a damage caused to one of the stereoblocks.

In regard to the Fourpence lilac rose without surcharge, it is said that they should be looked upon only as proofs. We can scarcely find the argument conclusive on this point, as it may easily have happened that a sheet or a part of a sheet escaped the overprint in the same way as has been recently discovered to have been the case in a sheet of 60 stamps of Straits Settlements 32 cent lilac rose.

Of the issue of August, 1892, viz., the provisional halfpenny on three-pence carmine lake, it is remarked that the Tapling collection contains specimens of the one penny red watermarked Crown and CC surcharged Halfpenny in a line of sans sérif type 15 mm. in length. This variety is declared to be undoubtedly spurious.

Under the general heading of fiscals used postally, it is stated positively that the use of fiscal stamps for postal purposes was never sanctioned in Cape Colony. All such specimens must bear fraudulent postmarks, or have passed through the post office unobserved, or have been obliterated on purpose, and in any case are not worthy of the attention of philatelists.

THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

Organized Nov. 13, 1894.

Headquarters: DULLING BLOCK, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Executive Committee: EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, President,
E. G. CERVANTES, Vice-President,

JOHN G. ROTH, Secretary,

Literary Board: COR. JOSEPH FLYNN, U. S. A. Chairman.

H. C. GLAZE, Secretary,

Department of Auction, Purchasing, Sale and Exchange:

CHARLES ROEMER, Counterfeit Detector,

HENRY A. REUSS, Treasurer,
J. F. MURPHY, Assistant Secretary.

JULIUS JERMV, Librarian.

JOSEPH A. MUELLER, Superintendent.
C. T. FINCHAM, Attorney.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

THE EXHIBITION.

At 10:00 A. M. the doors of the Club Rooms were opened to the public, to witness the first international philatelic exhibition held in the United States and from then on a stream of people flowed in and out of the rooms, until the closing of the exhibition at 5:30 P. M. when over 400 persons placed their names upon the register.

The rooms were prettily decorated with bunting, flags of all nations and large brass eagles. On one side of the rooms were palms and other tropical plants back of which were seated the musicians. It was Prof. A. G. Garcia's Grand Mexican Orchestra that had arrived the day before from Mexico, which played the many beautiful selections during the day.

Shortly after the doors were opened, Edward W. Heusinger, President, rapped for order and declaring the exhibition open, delivered an address of welcome.

At 1:00 P. M. the judges examined the exhibits and the awards were made as follows:

First—For the best general display, gold medal and diploma—Edward W. Heusinger. Second best, honorable mention—Henry A. Reuss.

Second—For the best general collection, silver medal and diploma—Henry A. Reuss. Second best, honorable mention—Charles Roemer.

Third—For the best collection of United States stamps, bronze medal and diploma—H. C. Glaze. Second best, honorable mention—S. V. Pfeuffer of New Braunfels, Tex.

Fourth—For the best display of stamps of any country, diploma to each—Australian, Australian Stamp Co., of Adelaide, S. A.; Italian, Rag. Emilio Corsi, of Rome, Italy. Roumanian, Capt. Constantin M. Moroui, of Bucuresci, Roumania. Philippine Islands, Senor Francisco Carreras y Candi of Barcelona, Spain. Mexican, Senor Eduardo Aguirre, of Guanajuata, Mexico.

Fifth—For the best collections of entires, Diploma—Edward W. Heusinger.

Sixth—For the best collections of revenues. Foreign, Diploma—Walter Morley, of London, England. United States, Diploma—E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J.

Seventh—For the best display of stamps in sets and packets, Diploma—Henry A. Reuss' Continental Stamp Depot.

Eighth—For the best mixture of continentals, Diploma—Henry A. Reuss' Continental Stamp Depot.

Ninth—For the best display of philatelic supplies, Diploma—Edward W. Heusinger.

Tenth—For the best publications. Albums, Diploma—Wm. Brown, of London, England. Journal, Diploma—also to Wm. Brown. Approval Books, Diploma—Walter Morley, of London, England. Catalogue, Diploma, also to Walter Morley.

Besides the above there were many more and valuable exhibits.

THE AUCTION SALE.

At 5.30 P. M. an Auction Sale was inaugurated, it being the first ever held south of St. Louis. There were about fifteen buyers present, Prof. Jermy kindly acting as Auctioneer. One hundred lots were sold under the hammer in 50 minutes, and the total sum realized was \$206.00, the following lots being worthy of mention.

No. 2, United States, 1851, 5c brown, good, close trimmed to R.,	\$ 6.50
" 9, " " 1893, Columbian, 1c to \$5.00, unused, fine,	25.00
" 11, " " " " \$1.00, unused, fine,	7.00
" 16, " " " " \$5.00 " "	8.00
" 17, " " 1895, \$5.00, used,	4.75
" 26, " " State, 90c, used,	5.00
" 40, Brunswick, 1863. 1/3sgr, pair, unused,	12.00
" 87, Oldenburg, 1860. 2sgr, rose,	6.00

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At 8.30 P. M. the First Annual General Meeting came to order, President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with Messrs. M. Adler, Charles Bull, E. G. Cervantes, Corp. Joseph Flynn, Julius Jermy, Edward C. Jungkind, Herman Michaels, F. J. Murphy, F. I. Northrup, Franz Pfeiffer, Henry A. Reuss, Adolph Richter, Charles Roemer, John G. Roth, Carl Seutter, Charles G. Staats, H. D. Stumberg members, and S. Vieth, P. Engelking, William J. G. Dulling, Dr. A. A. Allen, E. A. Bruni, Edward Everett, representing the "*Daily Express*," Herman Breusing, representing the "*Daily Light*," and Albert S. Moss, representing the "*Daily News*," guests in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Murphy proposed for active membership Mr. James Treahy and Mr. Roemer proposed for corresponding membership Mr. T. W. Robinson, of Denison, Tex. There being no objections to these candidates, they were declared elected members Nos. 201 and 202, respectively.

The Secretary presented his Annual Report, which showed that the membership of the club was 196, or 36 active and 160 corresponding members. It also embraced such other matter as generally is included in these reports.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, which showed receipts of \$119.67 during the year, and disbursements as follows: Secretary's expense and postage, \$20.75; stationery, seal, etc, \$11.36; printing, \$25.75; rent, \$8.00; A. P. A. donation of books, \$1.75; library, \$2.00; banquet, etc, \$47.80, with a balance of \$2.26 in the treasury.

The Librarian presented his Annual Report, and therein stated that the most important donation was received from the President, Mr. Heusinger, who donated some 2,500 books, journals and catalogues.

The Superintendent, in presenting his Annual Report, stated that he had received for circulation 30 books, valued at \$736, of which there were retired November 1st, \$470.12, and that the total sales were \$102.80.

The Assistant Secretary's Annual Report stated that he had sent for this celebration 500 invitations by mail.

After these reports were accepted, the election of the officers of the Executive Committee for 1896 took place, resulting as follows: President, Edward W. Heusinger; Vice-President, E. G. Cervantes; Treasurer, Henry A. Reuss; Secretary, John G. Roth; Assistant Secretary, F. J. Murphy.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was adjourned at 10.00 P. M.; after which

THE BANQUET

was held, which will ever be pleasantly remembered by all present, as the many eatables, wines, cigars, beautiful selections by the Orchestra, coupled with good fellowship, and songs and good stories following each other in quick succession, made the evening seem almost too short.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Sec'y.*

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 11, 1895.

The meeting came to order at 8.30 P.M., President Edward W. Heusinger presiding, with the following members in attendance: Messrs. Henry A. Reuss, Joseph A. Muller, H. C. Glaze, Charles Roemer, Julius Jermy, Nelson Mackey, Jr., and John G. Roth.

On account of the Secretary not being present at the time the meeting was called, Julius Jermy was elected temporary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the Report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.

A letter from the Rev. G. Q. A. Rose, manager of "The Mid-Winter Fair," to be held in this city during January, 1896, was read, inviting the Club to make an exhibit of stamps, etc., was upon motion of Mr. Roemer accepted, all members being requested to aid the Club in making said exhibit.

A letter from R. F. Albrecht & Co. was also read, who sent for the Club's Library a copy of their Auction Epitome, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Reuss proposed for active membership, Messrs. Nelson Mackey, Jr., No. 203, Louis Glaiser, No. 204, and for corresponding membership, Mr. Max Paltz of Zittan, Saxony, No. 205.

Mr. Roemer proposed for corresponding membership, Mr. Charles Beamish of Philadelphia, Pa., No. 206.

No objections being made the above candidates were declared elected.

The collecting of plate numbers of United States stamps was then discussed at length, after which an Auction Sale of the Exhibit of William Brown was held.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

JOHN G. ROTH, *Secretary*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

W. T. WILSON, President.

R. HOLLYCK, Esq. and W. PIMM, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE:

MR. V. LUNDEBLAD,
MR. W. S. VAUGHTON,

MR. C. A. STEPHENSON,
MR. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Sec. and Treas. G. JOHNSON, B. A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 21.—J. A. Gailbraith (Trinidad), E. Sigerist-Moser (Schaffhausen), A. C. Jones (Bermuda), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. E. F. Wurele and Croome for 25 Philatelic Journals and "The Stamps of Egypt" respectively.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on the "Stamps of the United States from 1847 to 1869," illustrated by his own collection and a number of other good collections belonging to the members present; also some sent by corresponding members. In the intervals between the various issues and at the end of the paper there was a very lively discussion on the minor varieties of die, ornament and grille.

December 5.—R. S. Bhatavadekar (Bombay), J. G. Wilson (Barbados), were unanimously elected members.

Subs. were voted to L. P. Society's "South Africa," and other publications.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. H. L. Ewen for a bound copy of his "Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain."

Then followed the "Display of the Stamps of Italy and the Italian States together with the forgeries and reprints of the same."

The exhibit was very fine and included most of the rarities unused and used on originals.

December Packet.—This requires special notice, as it is probably the finest packet ever circulated in an English exchange. The sheets sent in were worth over £1,200, and about half of this value consisted of fine unused Colonials, especially British North America and West Indies, and nearly all priced considerably below catalogue. The St. Vincents included

5s star, 4d yellow, no wmk, 4d red brown CA, all unused; Nevis, St. Kitts Virgin Is., Dominica, Nova Scotia were almost complete in shades. Considering that all the sheets were sent in at reasonable prices, it was thought, advisable, with the owners' consent, to keep over two duplicate sheets, worth over £300, till next packet, leaving the value £894 5s 5½d. But from promises already to hand it is very likely that the January packet will be very considerably larger than this.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y. City.

152d MEETING.

THURSDAY, November 21st, 1895.

In the absence of the President who was confined to his house sick, Vice-President Albrecht presided in his stead, the Secretary also being absent Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed to act in his stead.

Members present: Messrs R. F. Albrecht, H. Clotz, H. Obert, A. Richter, E. R. Carter, Dr. R. Roehre and O. Dejonge.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Julius Rubens was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Messrs. J. N. T. Levick and W. A. Haylock sent their resignations, which on motion were accepted with regret.

A friend sends two Heligoland reprints for the counterfeit album

A friend sends two cuttings from newspapers for the scrap book.

Mr R. F. Albrecht presents the Society with a copy of his new Auction Epitome.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons L'd., send a copy of their latest catalogue for the library.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer presents the Society with No. 21 of the Postal Card Bulletin.

All of the above are accepted with thanks.

After an exhibition of U. S. stamps by Mr. H. Obert, and British colonials by Mr. E. R. Carter, the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

EDGAR R. CARTER, Sec'y pro tem.

153d MEETING.

THURSDAY, December 19th, 1895.

Present: Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, Henry Clotz, A. Richter, Adolph

Lienhardt, Henry Obert, A. C. Carstanjen, Edgar R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, Hugo Kessler, and R. S. Lehman, and Mr. J. W. Sittig as guest.

President August Dejonge being absent Vice President R. F. Albrecht took the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and upon motion accepted.

Dr. W. J. Gascoyne proposes for membership Dr. James W. Craighill, of Baltimore and Mr. A. Richter proposes Mr. J. W. Sittig of Stapleton, which propositions were referred to the executive committee.

An old and true friend of the Society presents some counterfeits for the counterfeit album and Mr. A. Lohmeyer sends No. 22 of the Monthly Bulletin of the Postal Card Society. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

The Society received an invitation from a collector in Constantinople to enter into exchange relations; as the envelope was only addressed Staten Island Philatelic Society, America, and reached its destination, it was put up at auction and was sold to one of the members realizing a good price.

Mr. Wm. Rasmus tenders his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

Upon motion it was carried unanimously, that the sympathy of the Society be tendered to our President, Mr. August Dejonge, upon the occasion of his sickness, and the members wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Rud. Sulzberger reports that his address is now care of Vereinigte Fabriken Photographischer Papiere, Dresden.

Exhibition of stamps followed, Mr. Clotz showing some of his rarities, which were admired by all.

The meeting was adjourned upon motion at 10:30 P. M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, Sec'y.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, New York. *Secretary*, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, 160 Nassau Street, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL,
DR. B. M. FELDMAN.

House { GEO. R. TUTTLE,
JOS. S. RICH,

J. N. LUFF,

Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York

Finance { M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. W. D. CRITTENTON,
A. L. BAIRD.

Membership { C. L. MOREAU,
H. COLLIN,
J. M. ANDREINI.

Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208,
West End Ave., New York.

December 10th, 1895.

The 49th meeting of the Corporation and 297th of the Society, was called to order at 8.15 by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Betz, Berlepsch, Blake, Crittenton, Drew, Dr. Feldman, Gregory, Heller, Holmes, Dr. Hyatt, Krassa, Levick, Moffatt, Perrin, Rich, Stein, Peterson, Thwing, Tuttle, Williams, and Walter S. Scott as a visitor.

Applications for membership were received from William F. S. Pell,

Joseph F. Beard, Walter S. Scott, Rudolf Kersting and F. Cormack, all as active members.

Auction Manager Crittenton having prepared a small list of stamps to be disposed of, Mr. Berlepsch was invited to act as Auctioneer. The 34 lots offered were quickly sold for \$29.37 to the satisfaction of those present.

After the sale Mr. Andreini displayed a portion of his United States collection, showing plate numbers. It was greatly admired and was well calculated to cause envy on the part of many less fortunate collectors.

Adjourned at 10.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

December 24th, 1895.

The 50th meeting of the Corporation and 298th of the Society, was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Levick.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bogert, Dr. Feldman, Gregory, Lynde, Levick, Mead, Thwing, Tuttle and Williams.

Reading of minutes of last meeting was omitted.

A communication from Dr. Hill was read in reference to permitting the use of the room to the Manhattan Philatelic Society.

Referred to the House Committee with power.

The following report was also read by the Secretary:

NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

Gentlemen—The Committee on the Suppression of Speculative Stamps met December 14th, at Room 1, 25 Ann Street.

Meeting called to order at 3.20 P. M. by Chairman Herrick. Present: Messrs. Herrick, Andreini, Calman, Davison and Rich.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Sub-committee on European letter reported progress.

The Committee have under consideration a set of stamps purporting to emanate from the "Republic of Formosa," and pending further investigation warn all collectors to refrain from purchasing this issue as probably speculative.

Moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Scott and unanimously carried that the action of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps in condemning the sale of New South Wales stamps, surcharged O. S., by the Post Office Department of that colony is fully endorsed by this Committee.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman at 4.45.

JOS. S. RICH, *Secretary*.

The Election of Officers being in order, resulted as follows:

For President—Seven ballots were cast: Six ballots for J. N. T. Levick, one blank.

For Secretary—W. F. Gregory received six votes, and one blank ballot cast.

For Treasurer—Max Meyenberg received seven votes.

For Trustees—Dr. Feldman, Messrs. Andreini, Baird and Luff each received eight votes.

As no other names were presented for any offices, the above were elected unanimously.

The report of Mr. Crittenton as exchange manager was read and accepted. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Crittenton for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Adjourned at 9.10.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.